The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,133—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 26, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
11-8 6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8 6-12
23-0 12-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-0 12-8
26-0 14-8		26-0 14-8
35-8 18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	35-8 18-4
39-8 19-12		39-8 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "SIAM," leaving on the 30th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th May
B.L. THAMES	4112	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th "
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
B.L. ROSETTA	3528	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D. Worcester	29th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	19th "
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO		—	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA.....On the 7th June 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
aMARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Wallischnig	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1890, at 2 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE splendid first-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at LLOYD'S will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows :—

CITY OF EDINBURGH .....10th June.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkhas, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, & Co.,
Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SWORDSMAN, Captain Detlefsen, will leave Bombay for Zanzibar direct on or about 9th proximo, Mozambique's and Ibo's Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent

93, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 17th May, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 25th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 28th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOM BASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 7th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 26, 1890. Agents.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. Hispania.....3380 T. R...S. Abrey.....to sail 12th June

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of seventeen per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 85 per share) declared at the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1890, to Shareholders on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certicates.

By order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 22nd May, 1890.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL LIME JUICE CORDIAL,

As provided for Her Majesty's use,
"Exceptionally Pure."

The above is a most Delicious Drink and Satisfier of Thirst. Just the Thing for this Weather.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; per doz., Rs. 13-8.

TREACHER & Co, Limited,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

SPECIAL Cleanliness in the process of Manufacture.

Perfect Purity of all Ingredients used.
Fully charged with Carbonic Acid Gas.

The Waters manufactured by T. & Co. are fully equal to any obtainable, and may be taken *AD LIBITUM* with perfect safety :—

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 0
Ginger Ale	1 8	Vichy Water	1 4
		Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

N.B.—Orders for 2 Dozen and upwards delivered Free to any part of Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

—"WHOSE VERY SOUL IS MADE OF FLOWERET'S BREATHS."—

GYMKHANA BOUQUET. { KEMP'S } GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

This rare Essence owes its wonderful strength and delicacy to the distillation of the richest perfume-yielding flowers, brought from the most favoured parts of the world.

It is a lasting and refreshing Perfume, peculiarly suitable for the Ball-Room, Carriage, or

GYMKHANA.

The blending is perfect, and its great age wonderfully develops its rare

BOUQUET.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 Per Case Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

DIABETES.

KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF JAMBUL.

THIS preparation has been well tested by the Medical Faculty in England, Germany, and the United States, and is the Remedy in all cases of Diabetes.

Its action is to prevent formation of Sugar in the system, and so to stay waste; and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet so obnoxious to diabetic patients, can be dispensed with.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c. COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price 12 annas per bottle.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER. FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

Analysis and Report by Professor Attfield, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C. :—
In 1,000 parts—

Sulphate of Magnesium	24·65
Sulphate of Sodium	24·06
Bicarbonate of Soda	1·53
Other Medicinal Salines	3·551
	53·791

"The results of my examination prove that the 'Franz Josef' Bitter Spring is not only the best aperient water, but still further that it is the strongest of all such waters introduced into Great Britain."

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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19 ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD., SOAP STONE PAINT! SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!

IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

SPECIAL VALUE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

THORPE & Co.,

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

Designs, Fern, Union Scroll Border on Table, with centre. Mosaic, Foxglove, Bay Leaf, Lotus Plant, Fleur-de-lis, &c., &c., &c.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 5ft.
Rs. 7-8, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 15-8 each.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 7ft. 3in.,
Rs. 18-8, Rs. 20-8, and Rs. 22-8 each.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 6ft.
Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 18-8 each.

Super Double Damask, cut by the yard, very useful for long dining tables, neat centres with handsome border, 90 inches wide.
Per yard Rs. 7-8.

DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS.

Size ¾ by ¾.
Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 12-8 per dozen.
Our new Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S

ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

THE BETEL or ARECA NUT has been employed in the East from time immemorial for the Teeth, and by the use of this Preparation, which is most pleasant, the Teeth become pearly white, the gums hard and healthy, and Toothache is prevented.

Per Pot, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY, & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
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EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
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In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.

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MESSRS. A., L. & W. respectfully invite inspection of the above. They can supply them in Black Plain Colours, and Fancy Stripes.

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POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory :—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

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Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

Open Daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Evenings, only 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Admission Re. 1.
Mrs. BROWN from London will appear SATURDAY next.

HOLTA TEAS.

THESE TEAS are considered the finest produce of the KANGRA VALLEY and were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the Calcutta Exhibition.

		Rs.	as.
Flowery Pekoe, choice	per lb.	2	0
Orange Pekoe, finest, very fragrant	,,	1	8
Pekoe strong cup, rich liquor	,,	1	4
Pekoe Souchong, full flavoured	,,	1	4
Holta Mixture	,,	1	6
Family do.	,,	1	2
Plantation Mixture	,,	0	14
Holta Broken Leaf	,,	0	14

ORANGE PEKOE and HOLTA MIXTURE can be supplied in five pound tins. Suitable for sending to friends in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENTS:

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, Limited.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, No. 10, Medow, Street, Fort, Bombay, this 24th day of May, at 3 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Accounts made up to 28th February, &c., and to transact such other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

LIDBETTER AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
LOAN NOTIFICATION.

1. The Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, given under Section 401 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 20,00,000 on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of thirty years from the 1st October 1890, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st April and 1st October of each year.

3. The form of Debenture-bonds will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p.m. of Thursday, the 19th June, 1890.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1890-91."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Currency Notes, or Cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted the deposit, when made in Currency Notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the Rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 19th June 1890, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed, but no debenture will be issued for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the Tender is not paid.

9. The deposits or Tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a Tender is made, must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The amount of the accepted Tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-third on 19th July, 1890, one-third on 19th August, 1890, and one-third on 19th September, 1890.

Parties whose Tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th September, 1890.

14. In the case of two or more Tenders at the same rate a *pro rata* allotment will be made (if the Tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any Tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. Applications having been received from [illegible] the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 3-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 19th June, 1890, at the Municipal Office.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office, Calcutta, 17th May, 1890.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURE.

I ..... hereby tender for Rs. ..... of the Municipal five per cent. Loan for 1890-91, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees ..... annas ..... for every one hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Currency Notes, or a Cheque for Rs. .....

Dated ..... Signed .....

NEUBERG'S

CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL

"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS..per 1,000 Rs. 30 per 100 Rs. 3-8.
TRABUCOS.. ,, ,, 35 ,, ,, 4-0.
ROYALS .... ,, ,, 40 ,, ,, 4-8.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by Windover.

A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

FOR SALE.—A pair of well-matched and strong grey WALERS, steady and quiet in harness. The property of W. Clerke, Esq., proceeding to England.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

NEW GAMES.

HALMA	PATCHESI
SIGMA	INVASION
CHOPSTICKS	REVERSI,
FISHPONDS	TIDDLEDY WINKS

BOLTON & COMPANY.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, COLABA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p. m, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba—
11 burnt bales of cotton ex Shengaon, marked S. E. G. 472, 17 burnt bales of cotton marked O. M.-77-3. D. S.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

5 cases white handkerchiefs.
5 cases white embroidered muslin.
5 bales colored felt cloth.
1 bale colored cashmere.
1 case white book muslin.
,, ,, lappets.
3 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
10 cases white shirtings.
2 cases colored diamond thread.
4 cases wheel grease.
On account of the concerned—
7 cases colored beads.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th May, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD AND TO THE WEST OF THE GRANT ROAD STATION.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th May, 1890, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Jamsetjee Karaka, and at the risk of the mortgagor Mrs. Anne Hemingway, the following valuable Landed Property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundary land, being a portion of Angerbaug, situate on the east side of Tardeo Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 54 to 61, 151, 151, 307, [illegible] 202, 204, 205, 206, and 207 of new Survey Nos. 7049, and bounded on or towards the east, north and south by the property of the said Manekjee's Edljee Contractor, and on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, and which piece of land contains by admeasurement 656 square yards or thereabouts, together with all erections and buildings standing thereon. Abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Janardhun Gopal, Esq., Mortgagee's Attorney on any day previous to sale and at the premises on the day of the sale.

SALE OF WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILL CO., LD. (In Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator of the Western India Flour Mill Co., Ld., (in Liquidation,) Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole-going concern in one lot, with the buildings, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1890, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings and outhouses standing thereon, and known as the Royal Theatre, or the Bombay Theatre, or Grant Road Theatre, and all other buildings, sheds and other erections standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Grant Road without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement four thousand three hundred and sixty-eight square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2, and new No. 1365, and new Survey No. 6964 and 6965, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 84, and now under No. 243, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Premchund Nathurmchund, on or towards the west by the property of Memon Abba Oosman, on or towards the north by the property formerly of the late Antonio de Souza, and now the estate of the late James Bapty, deceased, and on or towards the south by Grant Road aforesaid, together with all the fixtures, furnitures, and all other moveable property, the property of the said Mill, now in or upon the said hereditaments and all ways, ways, wells, waters, watercourses, sewers, ditches, drains, lights, liberties, easements, profits, privileges, advantages and appurtenances to the said hereditaments or any of them belonging or in anywise appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or at any time heretofore usually held, used, occupied or enjoyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Solicitors to the Liquidator, or the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 26th May, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNIES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, at Dana Bunder, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Tejpal Chatoorbhooj—

1 bales hessians, 40 by 9½—4,063 yds., Hastings, ex s.s. Lindula.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, teakwood and blackwood plain and open carved household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, oleographs and pictures. Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogli opposite the gates of the G. I. P. R. Chinchpoogly Station, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, books, &c., the property of G. W. PITT, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "APOLLO."

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder by order of the concerned—

The steam launch "Apollo" with her apparel, tackle, sails, &c., as she now stands off Apollo Bunder. She is 43 ft. long, 7ft. broad, and 4 ft. deep; her register tonnage is 1,393 tons.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oil paintings in gilt frame, a first-rate large size French iron safe, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks' patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of M. H. Abbas, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRE AND WATER DAMAGED YARN AT THE GORDON MILLS, MAHALUXMEE.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment of the Gordon Mills Loss, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by public Auction, at the Mill premises, at Mahaluxmee on account of the concerned:—

13 bales each 400 lbs mule yarn No. 20s.
9 do do 300 lbs do do do.

Also a very large quantity of loose yarn in knots and bundles.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th May, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the property of the late GEORGE MANSON, Esq., consisting of clothes and gown presses, almyra, washhand and dressing tables, writing table, Japanese screen, bookshelf, dressing glass, towel horse, a double-barrel central fire gun by S. Alport, single barrel Swineburn pattent rifle in case, saddles, wines, &c.

Property on view

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 ,, ,, madapollams.
10 cases white ground prints.
6 ,, khakee drill.
6 hogsheads John Jeffrey and Co.'s beer.
11 boxes each 1 doz. quarts, R. Maligny and Co.'s special mess champagne.
4 boxes each 2 doz. pints do. do.
1 walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Collard and Collard.
1 eleven stops harmonium by Maison.
A few bentwood arm and without arm chairs, folding and rocking chairs, by Thonet.
On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Allibhoy s.s. Kangra.
CB & Co. 9-1131—7 cases silvered plate glass 4in. thick.
On account of the concerned.
3 cases photo plates.
By order of Messrs. P. N. Kerrawalla and Co., and on account and at the risk of Jaffer Peer Mahomed—
PNK & Co. 7555-56—2 cases 58 dozens alpacca umbrellas.
On account of the underwriter—
A 167 8 96—1 case pennolders, sea-water damaged.
On account of the concerned—
A G
AHH 890-66-67—2 cases amber beads (sea-water damaged.)
H D

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 ,, serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable carriage horse.

By order of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Gopinath Sadasewji
1 strong built landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in the Jutha of Burjeewan Dharsey, on account of the concerned.

Ex s s Clan Drummond.
B 3358—1-62—62 cases galvanized corrugated iron in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF FIRE DAMAGED MACHINERY and MILL STORE AT THE NICOL MILL, LOWER COLABA.

On THURSDAY next the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nicol Mill on account of the concerned.

A quantity of fire damaged machinery and store consisting of leather belting mule tarostic card and rim bandcasing paper washer cloth, slubbing, roving and throstle bobin casings of machinery and beams, brass, hoop iron 1 inch, droppings, &c.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD IRON, WOOD, &c., AT THE VICTORIA AND PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old iron, wood, &c.

BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR, FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m.—

The substantially built bungalow situate in a central position at Mahableshwar, and known by the name of the Union House. It contains one drawing and one dining room, and 4 sets each of 2 bedrooms, and 2 bathrooms, besides cookrooms, godown, coach-house and stables. The roof is of iron with zinc ceiling, the ground is about 33 goonthas, and includes a pucka-built well. The bungalow is occupied by the Government Telegraph Office, at an annual rental of Rs. 912.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 26th May, 1890.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

REMITTANCES received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's own and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Possnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON,	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.
Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. OTTO MARTIN CEASES TO-DAY to represent MR. HEINR AD MEYER of Hamburg, whose Ivory business has been taken over by Mr. G. A. F. BERENDS. Address
A. BLASCHECK & Co.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claim against the ESTATE of the late Mr. E. C. HAWKES, C.E., who died at Bombay, on the 13th February last, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, to whom Probate of the Will has been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab, within one month from this date, after which no claims will be recognised.

G. HAWKES,
(Executor).
District Traffic Supt. N. W. Railway.
Lahore, 6th May, 1890.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 27th May, 1890, at 4-30 p.m., to consider certain additions to the rules of the Association suggested by the Committee, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 19th May, 1890.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 3rd and 4th June 1890, for the purpose of BALLOTING for two ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the PORT of BOMBAY in place of the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT and Mr. M. G. TURNER, who have obtained seven months' leave of absence.

The ballot box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a m. till 6 p. m., on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd May, 1890.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

LADOW & Co.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249½ High Holborn London, Eng.

NOTICE

IS here by given, that SEPARATE TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDU Land MADUT, respectively, in the Town and Island of Bombay for three years from the 1st August, 1890, to 31st July, 1893, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time) on 1st proximo, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenders must specify in their respective Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 10 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the terms of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.

3. Each Tender for Chandu must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, and each Tender for Madut by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposits will be returned if the Tenders be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be obtained on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

5. Tenderers should submit with their Tenders satisfactory evidence as to their solvency and general fitness to hold the farm.

6. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Custom, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

J. MONTEATH,
Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, May, 1890.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION (above PLINTH LEVEL) of the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Hospital for Women and Children at Bombay.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained on payment at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Hospital," will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on the 4th proximo.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Should a Tender be accepted the Contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 21st May, 1890.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinar Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d., and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2½ Post free.
NOTES

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN .....Pall Mall, London.
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CHRISTOPHER & Co.....Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO .....Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS .....Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co .....Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co .....Rheims.
AYALA & Co. .....Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY .....Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS .....Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.....Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT .....London.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co ...London.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG .....Worms-am-Rhein.
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HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS.Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co.....Gibraltar.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE.....Saumur.
GABRIEL Sr. MARC.....Cognac.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES,

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock" 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrarta, Cadiz. 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 69 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts, 2 ,, (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness. 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
No. 1 Claret	15 8	17 12
,, 2 ,,	18 8	20 12
,, 3 ,,	20 12	23 0
,, 1 Burgundy	15 8	17 12
,, 2 ,, (Golden Fleece)	20 12	23 8
,, 3 ,,	25 0	27 0
Port	18 0	19 8
No. 1 Hock	18 0	19 8
,, 2 ,,	20 0	22 8
,, Porphyry	25 0	27 0
Chablis	18 12	21 8
Champagne Golden Fleece	45 0	49 0

The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards.
Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.

W. CROWDER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS: 1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, AS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and jail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Post

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	962½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910 to 920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	360
Central India	3,750	600	500	35	815
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	600	500	15	465
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	810
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	250
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	810
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Koopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	780
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,162½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	580xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	345
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Solapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	215
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	125
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	750
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	930xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	160
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co, Ld.	400	250	..	..	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	103½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
assoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	500	500	10	210 xd.
	750	150	150	7½	140
BackBay Baths	500	5	50	10	139
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	138
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	55
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	810
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,375
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	840
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	98
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	650 ex div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	400	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	400	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	103
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	20½	385
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	35	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	210
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	10
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
PrinceofWales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	5
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	80
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	290
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 20th May :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,60,809	Inc.
Do. at Branches	21,23,228	Dec.
Other Deposits	4,35,502	"
Post Bills	24,804	"
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	10,16,352	Inc.
Loans	5,52,804	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,47,689	"
Mercantile Bills	10,67,083	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	30,50,783	Dec.
Do. at Branches	6,59,648	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of a Councillor, Chief Municipal Office, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Kapurthala (s), and Busheer (s), from Marmugoa ; Dunedin (s), Cardiff ; and Akbar (s), Jeddah. Yesterday :—Rheinfels (s), from Hamburg ; and Venetia (s), Yokohama.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Kapurthala sailed yesterday for Marmugoa.

LOST.—Tyebjee Ebrahim Abdool Kurreem, residing at Mcdikhana, reports having lost a gold watch and chain, on the 20th instant, somewhere between his residence, and Borah Bazaar Street.

JEWISH HOLIDAYS.—Owing to the feast of Pentecost being one of thanksgiving, the Jewish offices have been closed since Friday afternoon, and will be reopened for business to-morrow (Tuesday).

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Rajah Kooverbagh Jira of Kathiawar, accompanied by twelve followers, arrived in Bombay on Friday, at the Victoria Terminus. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Grant Road.

COLABA LUNATIC ASYLUM.—H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra and Prince Samatsingbji of Palitana, accompanied by Dr. Barriya, his medical attendant, visited the asylum yesterday morning, and took an intelligent interest in the various cases they saw. It is a good sign, observes our correspondent, to see Indian princes taking an interest in the useful institutions of the country.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A notorious character, named Mahadoo Babajee, was on Saturday charged at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with stealing some gunny bags, valued at 12 annas, the property of Motichund Ruttonchund, from his shop at Mandvie, on Friday last. The charge of theft being proved against the accused Mahadoo Babajee, he was convicted and, on admitting his previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICKPOCKETING AT THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday last a Hindoo, named Shunker Pandooba, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 5, from the pocket of a fisherman, named Woondi Badra, that morning while at his stall, in the Arthur Crawford Fish Market. The accused was arrested while in the act of committing the deed, and made over to the police. Shunker Pandooba was convicted, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Overture .....The Barber of Seville...Rossini.
Valse.....The Maid of the Mill...Liddell.
Gavotte.....The First Kiss.....Schubert.
Valse.....With the Stream .....Marzials.
Reminiscences of Balfe.....Godfrey.
Polka .....Black and Tan .....Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, Constable Nelmes charged Ramjee Meghjee and a woman, named Ameena, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place, and the first accused with also assaulting and resisting a police sepoy in the execution of his duty. On Friday evening last the two accused, it appears, were both found under the influence of liquor, and quarrelling on the Girgaum Road, thereby creating a disturbance. A police sepoy, doing duty near by, came up and tried to persuade the quarrelsome parties to be quiet, when Ramjee turned on the sepoy, struck him, and tore his coat. The case stands adjourned for further hearing until to-morrow.

SUICIDE BY A PARSEE WOMAN.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at Mirza Street, respecting the death of a Parsee woman, named Bachoobai, aged 40 years, the wife of Nowrojee Jewanjee, a matrimonial broker. On Friday morning deceased asked her husband for Rs. 4 to go to the *Atash Behram* as it was their Adar festival. He told her he had no money, on which she became angry. At about 3 p.m. deceased was found lying on her cot, when she stated that she had taken opium, and subsequently became unconscious. Dr. Bezonjee was sent for, and he treated her, but she died at 4-30 p.m. on the same day. The verdict was, "That the death of Bachoobai was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself."

SERIOUS RESULT OF FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Kalia Daya, a hack victoria-driver, was charged, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the Bellasis Road, on Thursday night last, and thereby causing injury to Baba Mea Shaik Hoosein, an aged Mahomedan. The accused, it appears, on the night in question, at about 8 o'clock, besides driving his vehicle furiously, was on the wrong side of the road, and before the old man Baba Mea had time to go out of his way he was knocked down. One of the wheels of the victoria passed over his body, rendering him insensible, and he had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital. The case stands adjourned for further hearing to the 7th proximo, the accused being allowed bail of Rs. 50.

COLUMBIA RINK.—At 9-45 on Saturday evening in honour of the Queen's birthday, the band played the National Anthem, and the whole of the audience rose and remained standing till it finished. Then a most exciting race of half a mile between Private Kenniston, of the Gloster Band, and Mr. Gomme took place, the former gave the latter one lap start. The Gloster man came in first by one yard, time 1 min. 54½ seconds. The lemon-cutting feat on skates was cleverly done by Lance Corporal Ryan cutting four and Lance Corporal Brindley two, and Private Long two. The next event was a boxing match on skates between Lance Corporal Ryan, who made seven points, and Private Long, five points. The boxing bout between Mr. Cameron, heavy, and Mr. Mathews, light weight, was well contested, and plenty of science displayed. Mr. Cameron challenges any one for the championship of Bombay in a bout of ten rounds, upon the rules of the Marquis of Queensbury. The management will also present a silver medal.

END OF AN UNHAPPY LIFE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the morgue, respecting the death of a woman named Kaiser, aged 25 years. Deceased was the wife of Waga Naga, a shoemaker employed in the G.I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel. On Thursday evening, the husband while returning home from his work saw the deceased conversing with a young Mahomedan in the street at Duncan Road and chastised her for it, when she cried very much. On Friday morning she was found lying unconscious in her bed and breathing heavily, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. The husband at once removed her to her brother's house at Erskine Road, where she was seen by Dr. Gomes, who said that she was suffering from an overdose of opium, and ordered her to be removed to the J. J. Hospital ; but she died on the way thither. The verdict was, "That the death of Kaiser was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 23rd May 1890.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·777
Temperature of the Air	85·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·1
General Direction of Wind*	SSW, SW, WSW, W, WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	253

*From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co's steam-ship Venetia, 1,608 tons Captain Charles Gadd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Kapurthala, 672 tons, Captain A. P. Turner, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Marmugoa, with a general cargo and Col. A. F. Fraser, as cabin, and 29 deck passengers. The Kapurthala sailed yesterday for the same port in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in barbour on the 23rd inst, from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo, 5 cases of opium, and the following passengers :—Mr W. H White, Mr W Bedford, Mrs King, Mr. Meer M Hoosein, Mr Mirza Munsoorally, and 55 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Marmugoa, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Akbar, 1441, tons, Captain B Baldwin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jeddah, with a general cargo and five deck assengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Otranto	1917	Rippett	A	F Muir & Co.
,, Sculptor	850	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Strathesk	1454	Walker	E	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Bedouin	1234	Goldsworthy	H J	K Nixon & Co.
,, Durham	2130	Mathias	L	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Eiffel Tower	2033	Purse	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Lochiel	1379	Cowan	O	.....
,, Incula	1453	Heimburg	P	J Morrison.
,, Gulf of Mexico	1998	Allen	Q	J Morrison & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Neera ..... Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Gwalior	3011	Cole	2	P & O Co.
,, Po	1531	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni.
,, Germania	1918	Thomas	6	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Imperator	2444	Becktinger	7	A-H Lloyd's & Co.
,, Indrapura	2330	McGill	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Romola	1392	Merrifield	16	J Mackintosh & Co

HARBOUR SIDE.

,, Assyria ..... 969 Robertson .....

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Marmugoa, May 23.
	Dunedin (s)	Megzell	Cardiff, April 26.
	Akbar (s)	Baiduino	Jeddah, May 14.
	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, May 23.
25	Rheinfels (s)	Weber	Hamburg, April 17.
	Venetia (s)	Gadd	Yokohama, April 21.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Marmugoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
20 Oriental s .....Forbes.....Bombay, April 25.
Shahzada s .....Mathews ..Moulmein, May 13.
Rajpootana s .....Wood .....Moulmein, May 12.
Bancoora s.....Brown .....Colombo, May 15.
Navigator s .....Chandler.....Liverpool, April 18.
Euphrates s .....Hugill .....Rangoon, May 12.
21 I. M. S. Canning ..Cresgh .....Chittagong, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

May 20.—I. M. steamer Clivet and ship Sindia.
May 21.—Ships Holyrood and British Peer.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.
22 Nadir s ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.
21 Kistna s..... Rangoon.
Chyebassa s ..... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office.
Poona, 23rd May 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Bo Cavy—Lt R P S Barnett, Sqdn Officer to be 4th Sqdn Comdr sub pro tem (provisionally) and remain seconded vice Capt G A Gott seconded ; Lt F J M Edwards, Squadron Officer to be 4th Sqdn Comdr (provisionally) sub pro tem vice Lt Barnett seconded ; Lt C S Stack, Offg Sqdn Offr to be Sqdn Offr.

30th Bo I—Lt C T Dodgson, 1st East Surrey Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 14th May 1890.

G I P R V R Corps—Lt C Moss, Gloster Regt, to officiate as Inspector and Adjt, vice Capt H D Rossetter proceeded on 6 months' sick leave.

With reference to G O G No 282 of the 14th instant it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded under the terms of article 277 A R I, Vol I, Part I :—

Lt D Baker, S C (Dy Asst Commy Genl on probation) Wing Officer 2nd Bo I.

Surgeon A Dodd, Medical Staff, in medical charge Ajmirgarh Sanitation, is transferred to general duty, Mhow District, travelling at the public expense.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Surgn-Major G H Bull, Medical Department, 1st Bo Lancers, and Surgn W H Quicke, 3rd Bo Cavy.

That part of A O No 177 of 11th April last which refers to I V Surgn J Anderson, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Leicester Regt—Major R J G Creed to remain in England in extension from 15th May to 18th October, 1890, on medical certificate.

2nd Lanc Fusrs—Capt G E C Cure to remain in England in extension from 23rd May to 23rd July, 1890, on medical certificate.

Dur L I—Capt J D Maunsell (Pay-Mr, 1st Worcester Regt) to England, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

7th Bo Cavy (Belooch Horse)—Lt H H Southey (S C) from 8th May to 6th July 1890, to Bombay on medical certificate.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th May, as compared with the statement of the 13th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 13. Rs.	A.	P.	May 20. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	38,0,000	0	0	38,0,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,9,75,996	5	4	1,76,16,576	13	6
Other Deposits, &c.	3,27,16,581	4	8	3,22,81,078	9	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,30,422	14	2	3,05,618	12	10
Sundries	11,56,096	13	8	11,84,735	11	6
	Rs. 7,95,82,697	6	5	7,71,88,009	15	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	50,85,335	0	0	59,83,127	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	83,97,666	0	0	85,16,226	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,42,23,118	15	4	1,36,70,315	4	11
Credits on do.	98,39,93	8	0	95,92,246	4	10
Bills discounted &c.	1,63,31,895	3	1	1,73,98,977	11	4
Balances with other Banks	7,89,171	4	6	8,17,898	13	0
Bullion	3,000	8	0	3,044	4	0
Dead Stock	12,35,357	7	10	12,34,187	15	2
Stamps	12,738	6	6	12,024	5	0
Sundries	2,90,803	6	6	2,97,101	14	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	1,29, 5,713	2	9	99,24,989	14	10
Do. at Branches	1,93 97,527	7	17	97,37,873	15	10
	Rs. 7,95,82,697	6	6	7,71,88,009	15	2

"LIFE" tells this story of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh:—The Duke and Duchess, when residing at Eastwell-park, Ashford, were once walking a long way from home, and came in for a heavy and continued storm of rain. Wet and tired, they knocked at a wayside cottage, and besought the occupant, an old woman, to lend them an umbrella. She curtly refused, saying, "I've only got my Sunday umbrella, and I ain't going to let you have that ; how do I know you'll send it me back ?" After much persuasion, however, she at last agreed to lend them her second best, or every-day umbrella, which was after the "gamp" order, only rather more so. It was a huge, tattered, greeny-brown instrument, fearful to look at, and not up to much when looked at as a protection from the weather. However, our wet Royal Highnesses were glad of anything, and the Duchess, at any rate, rather enjoyed the joke ; so off they marched, followed by the distrustful looks of the old crone, and her adjurations not to forget to send it back. Arrived home, the borrowed umbrella was promptly dispatched back by a disgusted flunkey, together with a sovereign. The old woman, on hearing who her visitors were, told the servant that if she had known they were such "high folks," she would not have minded lending them her precious best gamp.

MRS. GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

"I AM sixty-four years of age," said Mrs. Grant to an interviewer, "but I have never been better in my life. Good health was the legacy of my family. My mother completed her three-score years, and my father lived to be eighty-seven. I read occasionally about my bodily ailments, but happily I haven't any closer acquaintance. I can't tell you why I am so well, because I am nothing of a dietarian. I am constantly being scolded for my imprudence. I almost live on fruits, and I have oranges within reach of my bed to eat through the night. If the dessert about the table tempts me I am helped at once, and that spoils my appetite for the whole dinner. Hygienically, this is all wrong ; but individually I am satisfied ; and physically I am as well and strong as I ever was."

"How did you enjoy your visit to Austria ?"

"Very well. I was only in Vienna a short while. Most of my time was spent travelling through the German and Austrian states. I had invited a friend to go with me, because I wanted to revisit the places I had seen with the General. We went to Beyreuth to hear 'Parsifal,' to Wurtemberg, Dresden, Iechel, Carlsbad, and other places."

Inquiry was made about the reminiscences Mrs. Grant is preparing, and about which she was very reluctant to talk.

"I have been working on my book some time, but it is purely a family volume that I want for the children. I had no idea of publishing it. I wanted to leave it to my family as a sort of history, and if they cared to publish it, they could do so. Our home life has been so broken that I feel the children know little about it, except what they learn from print. It was to enlighten them, correct some errors, and add new material, that I began this work.

"My people were born in Pennsylvania, and made the journey to Missouri when that section of territory was known as 'the American wilderness.' They went down the Ohio on flat-boats. The trip from Shawnee-town to St. Louis was made by carriage. My father had a pretty place. There were plenty of negroes to wait on us, numerous cattle and horses, and to my girlish fancy the farm seemed boundless. I often think what good things we used to get to eat from the old mammy who bossed everything and 'minded' everybody. Nothing has ever tasted half so good since as her cream buscuits, waffles and jumbles, and I have sat at many banquets and feasts. We children were as happy and free as the birds. My mother was a sweet, gentle woman of rare mental strength, who made our home a heaven and enslaved every one by her love. She lets us run wild for Nature's tonic, and so long as we kept well, my father pardoned whatever mischief we got into.

I remember one day I was out in the kitchen garden, looking at a lot of quince jelly that old mammy had put in the sun to jell. I held a glass in my hand and was looking at the sun through the clear amber, when I heard the steps of a horse and my father say, 'What is my queen-bee doing to-day ?' It was pleasant raillery, as I never was known to do any sort of work.

"'Making honey,' I said, and climbing up in the saddle-seat we rode off, laughing together over my spasm of industry.

"I tell you this, not because I think it will interest you, but as a specimen sketch of the sweet home life that my children will enjoy when I am gone. I lived in sunny Missouri when my brother went to West Point and when he brought Lieut. Grant home to spend the holidays. We had many family frolics in those days, about which my sons are wholly ignorant. There was no selfish secrecy about any of them. We all shared them—parents, brothers and I—and the servants enjoyed their part as much as any of us.

"In those days I was jealously guarded, and never moved ten feet from the house without my brother or a servant. One summer day we were going to a morning wedding, and Lieut. Grant was also invited. He came for us on horseback, and asked my brother's permission to drive me in exchange for his saddle, to which he gladly consented. The day was beautiful, the roads were a little heavy from previous rain, but the sun shone in splendor. We had to cross a little bridge that spanned a ravine, and when we reached it, I was surprised and a little concerned to find the gulch swollen, a most unusual thing, the water reaching to the bridge. I noticed, too, that Lieut. Grant was very quiet, and that and the high water bothered me. I asked several times if he thought it dangerous to cross, and told him I would go back rather than take any risk. He assured me, in his brief way, that it was perfectly safe, and in my heart I relied on him, but just as we reached the old bridge I said, 'Now, if anything happens remember I shall cling to you, no matter what you say to the contrary. He said all right, and we were over the planks in less than a minute. Then his mood changed, he became more social, and in asking me to be his wife, used my threat as a theme. We had dinner in the afternoon. Lieut. Grant asked me to set the day. I wanted to be engaged and told him it would be much nicer than getting married, a sentiment he did not approve. We were very quiet at the house that evening, and neither said a word of the secret. After supper he went back to the regiment, and a few days later Genl. Taylor sent him to Camp Salnbrity, in Louisiana. He was too shy to ask father, so he waited till he was stationed and wrote to him. Father never answered the letter. I was his favourite daughter, and he thought army life would not suit me.

"Besides," he said, "you are too young, and the boy is too poor. He hasn't anything to give you."

"I rose in my wrath and said I was poor, too, and hadn't anything to give him."

"The next year he came back on a leave of absence, and I can remember just how he looked as he rode up in his new uniform. Father was going to Washington on business, and we were all on the front porch kissing him good-by and stuffing his pockets with notes of what he was to buy. Lieut. Grant asked for my hand, and I in a hurry to get off, consented.

"My soldier lover was in and about Mexico for four years, including the war."

"And he wrote to you ?

"Yes, regularly. Every mail brought me a letter."

"Real love letters ? "

"Every one of them full of sweet nothings, love and war, and now and then some pressed leaves and flowers. Some were written on drum-heads captured from the Mexicans, and others on sheets of foolscap, folded and sealed with red wafers. I read each one every day until the next one came, and then I laid it away in a little box. I have them all, but I don't think I shall put them in my book, unless it is to be kept in the family. They are too sacred for public print.

"At the close of the Mexican war we were married. I went off to the army with him. For a while we were at Detroit, and in 1851 he went to California. A few days later Fred was born, and the next time we were a family in camp—mammy to mind me, and a nurse to mind the baby. In 1853 my husband resigned. Father gave me a little farm near home, and we settled down to housekeeping. We planted trees together, trained vines up over the door, but somehow our flower seeds never amounted to much. The birds linched on them, and the chickens hunted up those below the surface. The servants had better luck.

"During the rebellion I was always as near the General as it was safe to be. Whenever he was in camp a staff officer came for us. Sometimes Nellie was with me, but baby Jesse and mammy always.

"As I said before, our family life was a series of interruptions, and it is to cement it that I am writing my book. And then the public life ! I wish I could reproduce one-hundredth part of the bright companies we had together, but my memory is so treacherous. There were countless evenings in the General's library with a few gentlemen, and I the privileged guest, when such man as Conkling, Blaine, Oglesby, Nye, Howe, Anthony, and Jones, of Nevada, gathered round a table and broke lances ; and the matching of wits from all over the country, at dinner and in the smoking-room, when our eyes cried and burned with laughter and cigar smoke.

"Abroad we saw many things that have never been referred to. I remember we were in Berlin when the old Emperor lay wounded by the bullet of an assassin. The palace was surrounded. Iron chains cut off all egress, and the streets and pavements were cushioned with hemlock bark. We spent a day with Bismarck most delightfully, and the Chancellor and the General talked dogs and duck-hunting like to boys. Among other places of interest the Prince and Princess took the General and me to the War Chamber, where the Commissioners assembled to settle the terms of the Russo-Turkish war. I was with the Prince, and he showed me his chair and Beaconsfield's and several others of note. I asked as gently as possible what he, a German, had to do with the affairs of Russia, and his answer was Russia has eaten too much turkey and we want to help her digest it.'

"He took me in to dinner, and I had to walk on my toes to reach his arm. When I looked up, he seemed two feet above me. Among other things, we talked about American girls. He said they were very bright, that the German girl suffered in comparison because of her shyness, and that the married women were the belles.

"Coming away he went to the carriage step with us, and when I bade him good-by, he bowed very low, kissed my hand, and held it in his for a moment admiringly. It never seemed so small before or since, as it did in his big, strong hand.

"The American Cardinal arranged a reception for us at the Vatican, and we had a pleasant visit with the Pope. He sp

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs, can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 11, Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and detailed lists on application. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

BOARD AND LODGING.—Nice Airy Rooms vacant, open to the Westerly Sea Breeze, Frere Hotel, Frere Road. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. GOWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

MRS. CHAMBERS having gone Home, one of her pairs, a STRONG GREY ARAB, about 11-2, 5 years old, is FOR SALE for Rs. 400. Colaba Observatory.

LAWRENCE & CO., Painters and House Decorators.—Work done neatly and at moderate prices, No. 1, Bake House Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRICKET.—We have the best Balls ever imported. "Ordinary Treblestam" Rs. 2-8; "Second Match" Rs. 3; and "Crown" Rs. 3-6, (the finest ball made).—R. R. PAKH and Co., 15, Church Gate Street.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, Hindoo preferred, an Experienced man of good family. Apply by letter with Testimonials, stating Salary, to PHIPSON and Co.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a MECHANIC FOREMAN, 2 PATTERN MAKERS, a BLACKSMITH and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply STATING PAY, &c., enclosing certificates, to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

CUMBALLA HILL.—A gentleman living at "Altamont" will be glad to meet with another or a married couple to share expenses till October. Apply to No. 1, care of this paper.

PIANOFORTES.—On Hire or Hire Purchase, the largest stock to select from, and the best for the climate of India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7 Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc, apply "P.," care of this office.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

BANJOS, American and English make, with 5 or 7 strings. See our Price List, the best and cheapest imported. Largest Stock in India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

A SMALL Combined Vertical Steam-Engine, also a Soda-Water Plant. With all the latest improvements for economy and durability.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE new patent Phœnix with iron axles and brass wheels with 6 metal Tunes and 24 steel Reeds Rs. 50, with case complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERKAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,092. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP, 1890.—Subscribers should send remittances by Telegraphic Money Order, as the Sweep closes on 31st May. Tickets Rs. 10 each from Captain Stephens, Rangoon.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

A BARGAIN.—A PAIR of ANALYSING SCALES, extremely sensitive to be disposed of. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch-manufacturers 59, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—Barque "SUFFOLK," 948 tons. For further information apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, Ld.—FOR SALE, 2 Sizing Machines 16 Fly-wheel Segments, 2 Second-motion Pinions, a Second-motion Shaft, and 27 sets of Economiser pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

NEW SONGS, New Pieces, New Dance Music, every Mail. Can be heard, tried over, or taken on approval. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly.

New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

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NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

DENTAL SURGEON,

HAS REMOVED

from Medows Street to

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(next to National Bank of India)

and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE COVERINGS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

A FIRST CLASS SELECTION of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.

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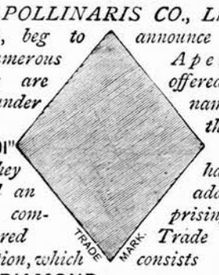
The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are publicunder which "HUNYADI" part, they adopted an Label, com- Registered of selection, which  *Aperient offered to the names of the word forms have now additional prising their Trade Mark consists of a*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 24.

FRIDAY'S financial quotations from London show no change in any item from those of the previous day; nor do those from Paris. To-day the home markets have been closed, and will remain so until Wednesday for the Whitsuntide holidays.

Bombay Linseed advanced 6d. per quarter yesterday, both on the spot and to arrive, say, to 43s. 6d. and 42s. 6d., respectively, ex-quay. The Wheat Market had become flat, and spot Soft White in Liverpool was ½d. per cental lower, at 7s. 0½d., ex-quay. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,420,000 quarters, showing an increase of 50,000 quarters since the previous Friday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, which was firm on Thursday, is reported by Reuter to have closed firmer last evening; Surats firm; but the day's Sales were considerably less at 8,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at 6 9-16d., and prices of East Indian Cotton were unchanged, excepting those for Bengals, which were advanced 1-16d. per lb. for all grades. American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for the nearer deliveries, say, to May-June, and 1-64d. in all the more distant positions, the quotation being now 6 9-16d. the same as the spot price, all round, to the close of the present season, and 6 5-32d. for September-October deliveries. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm at previous quotations.

Some increase in the volume of business passing marked the Liverpool week which ended yesterday, the total Sales having been 9,000 bales more than during the previous six days, at 70,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 bales greater, at 69,000 bales. The Imports had been heavier by 22,000 bales, at 71,000 bales. The total Stock stood exactly as it did on the previous Friday; and the comparison with the previous two years which we give below makes it still 133,000 bales heavier than it was at this time last year, and 184,000 bales above the figures for 1888. The stock of East Indian Indian Cotton had increased during the week by 26,000 bales, and was yesterday 189,000 bales, the figures for the estimated Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe have not been received. An advance of 1-16d. in Mid.-American, and partially to the same extent in East Indian Cotton, has been established during the past week (the quotation for Fully Good Broach, however, being ¼d. higher than it was on the previous Friday), while in American Arrivals, for the present season's deliveries, we note an advance of 7-64d. to 9-64d., the quotation for the new crop being 3-64d. higher. An advance of 9-16d., compared with last year, and of 1 3-16d. as against 1888, is shown in yesterday's quotation for spot American Cotton in Liverpool.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged yesterday at 12⅜ cents, August Futures being one point higher, at 12·31 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, making the week's total heavier than that of the corresponding week last year, though lighter than that of the year before; the season's total Receipts now showing an increase of 238,000 compared with last year's, and of 345,000 bales as against those for 1887-88. The quantity in sight yesterday was 7,050,000 bales, or 10,000 bales more than were visible a week ago. There was no change in the spot price to-day; but August Futures were 4 points lower, at 12·27 cents. The Receipts were 1,000 bales, going against 500 bales last year, and 400 bales in 1888.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	14,000	10,000	22,000
" exports to U.K.	19,000	31,000	34,000
" " Continent	7,000	6,000	21,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept '89	5,691,000	5,453,000	5,346,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,672,000	2,610,000	2,569,000
" " to Continent do.	2,010,000	1,835,000	1,695,000
" Stock in the Ports	202,000	295,000	409,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	....	1,999,940	2,151,610
" " Surats	....	490,800	455,920

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	1,010,000	877,110	825,620
" London	12,000	8,000	16,000
American afloat	20,000	54,000	56,000
East Indian "	60,000	88,000	63,000
	1,102,000	1,027,110	960,620
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 9-16d.	6d.	5⅜d.
" Good Dhollera	14¼d.	4⅞d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1⅛d.	15-16d.

The local Banks and Stock and Share markets have been closed to-day for the Queen's Birthday holiday; and though the Produce markets have been open little business has been passing. About 1,500 bales of Cotton have changed hands, half of which consisted of Mowa, at Rs. 212 per candy, the balance being made up of Dharwar, at Rs. 205; Nugger, at Rs. 202; Amli Ginned, at Rs. 220; Bhownugger, at Rs. 196; and Untni at Rs. 188; the market closing quiet at previous rates. Wheat has been taken to a small, and Seeds to a moderate, extent, with a quiet feeling in the former market, and a steady tone in the latter; but with prices quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,363 bales.
Wheat	50,163 cwt.
Linseed	18,130 "
Rapeseed	2,823 "
Gingelly	1,539 "
Poppy Seed	2,280 "
Ground-nuts	1,084 "
Castor Seed	2,292 "

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Pamban interrupted. Ceylon traffic by best route to and from Pamban.
Cable Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.
Mail for Suakim direct leaves Suez 26th instant.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	5	...	15	23
Teheran	25	1	40	1	19
Suez	25	11	30	1	43

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 25th May, 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	36	...	7
" Kurrachee	...	9	...	2
" Madras	1	...	...	2

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 24.

10 p.m.	83·2

SUNDAY, MAY 25.

6 a.m.	82·6
10 a.m.	87·7
2 p.m.	88·8
4 p.m.	87·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

GOA.

BIRTH.

COUTINHO—May 21, at Bastora, Bardez (Goa), the wife of Mr. S. Coutinho, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

BOWYER—May 19, at Simla, the wife of Captain Bowyer, R E, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1890.

WHETHER or not the trade in Malwa opium is on the way to extinction, as some of those who are interested in it contend, it has substantially fallen off in recent years. Sir William Hunter, writing on the subject in 1881, estimated that the amount of opium exported from Bombay was about equal to that from Calcutta. The opium revenue has undergone great change since the average exports could be estimated by an official writer at "about twelve millions sterling, of which about eight millions represent net profit to Government." For the current year Sir David Barbour estimates a gross revenue of Rx. 8,203,300, and a net revenue of Rx. 5,898,500—a very different thing from the twelve millions gross and the eight millions net of ten years ago. Nor can it any longer be said that the pass duty revenue on Malwa opium is "about equal," or anything like equal, to the net proceeds of the Calcutta sales. The estimate of production of Bengal opium for the current year is for 55,000 chests; last year the pass duty on Malwa opium was estimated to be levied on only 30,000 chests. Violent fluctuations, it is true, are seen in both branches of the opium revenue, and the price of Bengal opium during the last financial year fell from Rs. 1,215 a chest in September to Rs. 1,040 in March. The trade in Malwa opium which is shipped from Bombay has for some years past shown a persistent tendency to decline, and the anxiety of Bombay opium merchants on the subject lately found expression in a memorial to the Government of India urging that if the trade is not to be extinguished a reduction must be made in the pass duty. The case as it is presented to Government is serious. The price of Malwa opium has fallen to Rs. 1,065 per chest. The first charge upon this is the Government pass duty of Rs. 650; then comes the cost of transit and the imposts levied by the Native States, which do not fall short of Rs. 100 a chest, so that there remains for the cultivator only Rs. 315, a price which the memorialists say cannot pay the producers. While the producer comes thus badly out of the transaction the exporter is said also to be operating at a loss. The rates in China are below those paid by the merchants in Bombay, so that if the trade had not been in the hands of large capitalists, the memorialists say, its dimensions would inevitably have been curtailed ere this. There are two causes at work against the Indian producer and exporter, namely, the severe and increasing competition of native grown opium in China, and the heavy duties, imperial and local, which are levied upon the foreign drug. The local duty, or *lekin*, has been raised from thirty taels to eighty, which, with the imperial customs duty, makes the full impost equal to Rs. 363, or nearly double the former charges. There is a further burden in the shape of a local duty which is variable, but heavy at the best, and which is the more hostile to the Indian drug inasmuch as Chinese opium, against which the London Anti-Opium Society have not thought fit to raise their voice, is free from it. If this is anything like a correct account of the conditions under which the Bombay Opium Trade with China is carried on—and it is attested by the signatures of firms of standing and responsibility—the Government of India must wonder how it is that a trade so unprofitable to individuals should continue to yield to the State a revenue approximating to two crores a year. The memorialists bring that aspect of the question to the notice of Government when they say that in threatening the extinction of their own trade this state of affairs likewise threatens the extinction of a hitherto large contribution to the finances of India. The opium exports from Bombay to China are diminishing year by year, and even with a bumper crop in Malwa the drug this year has come to market only in small quantities. Production in Malwa, as in Bengal, is free, and if rates continue unremunerative the cultivator will grow a crop that pays him better. Government are advised that the only course that can save the trade from extinction is to reduce the pass duty from Rs. 650 to Rs. 500 a chest. This would mean an immediate loss of revenue; but the Government must be prepared for a loss in any case, for it is impossible to suppose that the trade can long be carried on even on its present dimensions while the yield to the exporter is a minus quantity. The interests of Government and the interests of the trade are identical, and as it is obvious that nothing can for the present be done towards the removal of obstacles in China, it is natural that the exporters should look to Government to lighten the burden at this end. The Hongkong paper which says that the cause of our trouble is "the viciously uneconomical system of taxing exports" is no doubt theoretically right. An export duty is economically justifiable only when the country to which the article taxed is exported does not or cannot itself produce it. Now that China is year by year more fully meeting her own opium requirements the situation is changed, and Indian financiers may have to prepare before many years are over to deal with a new set of conditions in regard to the opium duty. So long, however, as opium has an important part in the Indian fiscal system—it still stands second amongst the heads of revenue—it is the duty of Government to see that it is worked remuneratively, and it will not long continue to be worked remuneratively to them if the producer and exporter lose by the trade. Capital whether it belongs to the Malwa cultivator or to the Bombay merchant, finds its own remedies for persistent loss; and if opium growing and exporting become hopelessly unprofitable the money now invested in the process will seek new channels of occupation and investment. The Government in that case would have to find a substitute for the revenue they had lost, and they could scarcely look for it in an increased output of opium in Bengal, where prices, as we have shown, have been subject to serious fluctuations.

THE most recent accounts from Travancore indicate that the Maharajah's administration has been doing a good deal for the population of the State, and has not lost revenue thereby. Last year remissions were made with a free hand, and there was a large extra expenditure upon public works, sanitation, education, and the medical department, and notwithstanding this the Maharajah's capable and trusty Dewan, Mr. Rama Row, was able to return a surplus of six and a half lakhs. This year also, a good return is expected, though the administration has had difficulties to contend with. The paddy crops in some parts have not been good, and the cardamom sales have been comparatively poor, showing a loss to the State of about a lakh of rupees. Notwithstanding this the current year, it is expected, will show a surplus of two lakhs upon an expenditure of about seventy. Travancore is a State of which a good deal would be heard if it were not so far from the Presidency towns and the great lines of communication. The Maharajah's visit to Bombay two years since created interest in his State, and people in Western India were thereby awakened to the fact that Travancore was one of the most prosperous of the greater Native States, and, mainly through the peculiarity of its social institutions, had special claims upon the public interest. This tour, by the way, cost the State over a lakh of rupees, a reminder that though there may be good political reasons for an Indian prince to leave his territory, considerations of finance urge him to make his visits, like angels, few and far between. Travancore, however, is one of the happy States whose rainfall never fails, and the signs of its natural good fortune are apparent in its financial records. It has during the past three years spent no fewer than five lakhs upon tours, ceremonials, and State reception—Prince Albert Victor's cost Rs. 35,000—and notwithstanding this, the administration has been liberal in the matter both of public expenditure and of remission of taxation. The pay of the high judicial officers has been substantially increased, as has that of a number of the district revenue officers and of the police ameens. During the past three years the grant for education has been raised from Rs. 2,30,000 to Rs. 2,81,000; and that for public works from a little under ten lakhs to fifteen lakhs of rupees. The annual expenditure, indeed, has been increased during the past three years by over eleven lakhs, and at the same time there has been a substantial reduction of the burdens upon the Maharajah's subjects—an indication at once of enterprise and of economy on the part of the Travancore administration. Some of the fiscal changes made last year were obviously in the right direction, notably those which did away with a number of special taxes upon certain classes of the subjects of the State. Imposts of this kind, many of them capricious and nearly all burdensome and vexatious, are characteristic of every Native State in which the more certain and uniform methods of British finance have not been introduced. Thus in Travancore a special cess levied upon houses occupied by females, transfer fees which were levied only in particular districts, duties on reeds used by basket-makers, and the obligation which rested upon certain tenants to supply provisions to religious mendicants on the occasion of great festivals, have been removed, and so the tendency to uniformity of taxation has been continued. In the direction of freedom of trade the most noteworthy thing done was the reduction to a nominal sum of the tax on arrowroot—an article which is increasingly cultivated in the northern part of the State, and for which a large foreign demand is springing up. The Maharajah's Government seem also to be faithfully discharging their duty to the local industries. The Industrial School at Trevandrum is being liberally supported by the State, and a number of the indigenous arts and handicrafts are being taught there with great practical advantage. An excellent plan has been adopted for carrying this form of encouragement into the districts. Each divisional officer is allowed a substantial sum every year for helping the most competent craftsmen in his district to turn out good work and send it to the Industrial School at Trevandrum for exhibition and sale; and we are told that some excellent silver and brass work and furniture have already been produced under this arrangement, and a market has been found for them. This is an interesting experiment in the State support of native industries which may be commended to the notice of the Mahratta gentlemen who are endeavouring to promote the revival of indigenous arts and industries in British India. Apropos of recent references by Sir Charles Dilke and others to the suitability of a tobacco duty as an aid to the finances of India, it may be noted that Travancore raises a considerable revenue in this form, last year's tobacco duty having realized over nine lakhs of rupees upon twenty-five and a half lakhs' worth of imports. The tobacco duty, therefore, holds relatively a more important place in the Maharajah's revenue-sheet than it does in the English Budget, and Travancore experience would probably encourage Sir Charles Dilke in his belief that, notwithstanding Sir John Strachey's scepticism, a tobacco tax would be practicable in India. There is one paragraph in the administration report which tells us just enough to make us ask for more information. In 1888 a Legislative Council was established in Travancore, and it commenced operations last year. Five bills were introduced during the year, relating respectively to the postal service, the constitution of the High Court, the codes of civil and criminal procedure, and the collection of arrears of revenue. Leave was given for the introduction of two other bills. One of the five bills that have been named was finally enacted; two were passed by the Council, but were awaiting what the Dewan, with singular fidelity to English Parliamentary terms, names "The Royal assent"; and the remaining two were under reference to a select committee. The Travancore State would have made an interesting and suggestive contribution to the discussion raised around Lord Cross's Bill if something had been said about the constitution of this Legislative Council. We should have liked to know, for instance, if in a State where no intervening British officialism prevents Indians being governed according to Indian ideas, the elective or the nominative principle is allowed to operate in the constitution of the Council. It is an interesting experiment in any case, and stands apart from the famous Mysore Assembly, which is purely a consultative body with large powers of representation and interpellation. Was it not in Travancore, too, or in a neighbouring State, that the experiment was tried a year or two since of separating judicial from executive functions in one or two districts? The experiment, whether it was tried in Travancore or Cochin, is of more than local concern, whatever has come of it, and it is to be hoped that the result will be made known.

THE Newfoundlanders and the French fishermen have chosen for their fight upon the high seas a time when Commissioners from the island of "fogs, dogs, and cods" are in England endeavouring to facilitate a settlement of this long-standing quarrel. Usually these encounters take place upon what is called the French shore of Newfoundland, a long strip of coast which, by successive treaties from that of Utrecht downwards, has been secured to the French fishermen for the purpose of drying and curing their fish. Despite many negotiations and conventions disputes are constantly arising upon such vital questions as whether the right of the French to fish off this shore is exclusive of the same right in the Newfoundlanders, the latter contending that their right is concurrent with that of the French fishermen and is by no means excluded by the treaties. The fight upon the high seas of which the telegram from Halifax speaks to-day was probably an attempt to argue this question in the rough practical way in which French and Newfoundlander fishermen have too often argued out their conflicting rights, and which only the tact and good sense of the British and French naval officers on the spot have often, with difficulty, toned down. A solution of this problem can only be found in Paris, and there is much to be said for the view that it will not be found until French rights so inevitably provocative of conflict have been acquired for Newfoundland. There is probably in the whole of our colonial empire no greater anomaly than this—and a very dangerous anomaly it is, too,—that from a long stretch of colonial territory British colonists are excluded by foreigners who claim by treaty the right to treat them as trespassers. If Newfoundland were a well-to-do colony she might be expected to pay for her peace. But she is poor, and the Foreign Secretary who is able to find a *quid pro quo* for French rights so perfectly adapted for encouraging the production of broken heads will deserve well of his country.

THE indications in regard to silver are again favourable, and justify the avoidance of all tendency to panic last week on the receipt of news hinting at the possibility of the President vetoing the Bill under discussion in the Senate. There now comes news which may be accepted as authoritative, not only that the Bill will pass, but that the President will not veto it. Private information, though not specifically confirmatory of this, is not less favourable to silver. A telegram which was received in Bombay yesterday from New York was to the effect that it was expected an agreement would be come to in the course of the present week, and that the tendency of the silver market was upwards. This should strengthen exchange and tend to the recovery of the ground lost during the last few days.

A REWARD of two annas has been sanctioned for the destruction of each snake of the species "Echis Carinata" and "Sung Choor" in Sukkur. The latter is abundant in the Sind district and, apart from its being dangerous, is easily distinguishable.

WHAT is called a "Banjo Studio" has been opened at Simla this season, and banjoists have an excellent opportunity to perfect themselves in the art—if it can be an art, though the usual amateur performance suggests nothing of the kind—under the tuition of Professor Nott Barnes.

CAPTAIN COLLINGWOOD TOWNSEND, R.A., of the Gun Carriage Factory of Bombay, has just passed the examination for a certificate as a Mechanical Engineer under the Boiler Act. The fact is worthy of mention as Captain Townsend is the only officer in the Ordnance Department, and it is believed in the Army as well, who has passed this thoroughly practical test, and an instance of professional zeal of this kind claims notice.

THE following are the traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending 17th May, 1890 :—From merchandise, Rs. 46,267; passenger and other earnings, Rs. 32,253; total Rs. 78,520; as compared with the corresponding period last year, which was Rs. 69,469; thus showing an increase this year of Rs. 9,051.

THE Chins are quiet and apparently wish to settle down, although a few budmashes still cut the telegraph line occasionally. The 2-4th Gurkhas are suffering much from fever caused by recent hard work during the expedition. Mr. Carey, the Political Officer, who went down to see General Symons at Kalemyo a few days ago, is also down with fever, and has gone to Rangoon for a change. His duties have been taken over by Mr. Rawlings, the Political Officer in the Kale Valley.

THE ruler of Dir is leaving no stone unturned in his efforts to obtain assistance against the threatened onslaught of Umra Khan, says the Lahore paper. His agents are traversing Swat, partly to collect revenue, and partly to obtain help in men and money. The position appears to be that the Swatis would gladly aid him if they dared; but the prowess of Umra Khan has spread such a wholesome dread through the country, that they dare not show their sympathy with his enemy openly. If, however, Umra Khan should suffer a reverse, enemies would probably spring up all around him.

A RICH treasure of more than a thousand silver coins of the eleventh century, has been found while digging the foundations for a new house in the Giergrasse, in Bonn. The coins were all in a large pot, and, strange to say, the workmen allowed children and strollers to take away a considerable quantity, and their attempt to sell the pieces caused the discovery to become known, whereupon the Mayor ordered the remainder to be taken to the Rathhaus and preserved.

MANY an anecdote of the late Baron Martin when on circuit can Sir Charles Russell tell, says our contemporary. Once during the Spring Meeting at Liverpool, the assizes being on, the learned Baron was much exercised in his mind as to how he could adjourn the court in order to allow him to see the Grand National. So he took counsel with Mr. Russell, as he then was, who advised the Baron boldly to adjourn without assigning any reason; but to this the judge demurred, because it would get into what he called the "peppers," and cause a scandal. At last, to his great relief, he discovered that the Grand National was to be run on the birthday of one of our Royal Princesses; so in court that afternoon his lordship gravely announced that in consequence of the morrow being the birthday of H. R. H. (we forget who) the courts would not sit on that day.

NORMANDY butter is losing its footing in English markets. Between 1882 and 1887 the annual export to England fell off by nearly thirty-two millions of francs. That the cause of this decline is the fraudulent adulteration of the article, is admitted by a syndicate of butter merchants of northern France, who have recently issued an appeal to their countrymen to endeavour to avert this disaster to the trade. The fraudulent admixture of oleomargarine is said to be extensively practised at Caen, notwithstanding special laws lately enacted on the subject. The syndicate referred to propose that the butter-makers shall be compelled to impart to the fatty substances used as substitutes for butter some colouring matter, so that its presence may at once be apparent to the eye.

PROTECTION clearly does not have it all its own way even in France. There is at present in course of construction by the Darlington Waggon and Engineering Company at that pleasant watering-place, Trouville, near the mouth of the Seine, a promenade pier, to be utilised as a landing-stage. The ironwork has been manufactured in England, from whence also the timber for the decking has been obtained. English artisans have been employed in its erection. The length of this pier is to be 1,195 feet, of which already 905 feet are completed, and it is expected that it will be in working order this summer. It will enable packet boats to arrive and depart at any hour of the day.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The *Times'* money editors are advised on good authority that the Silver Bill will be passed, President Harrison probably agreeing on grounds of policy.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES DISPUTE.

CONFLICT BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FISHERMEN.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, MAY 25.

It is reported from St. John's, Newfoundland, that English and French fishermen are fighting over a fishery dispute on the high seas.

Two cruisers have left Halifax to quell the disturbance.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 25.

The usual Birthday parade took place yesterday morning. Between three and four thousand troops were on the ground, including the Volunteers. Colonel Rawlins and Staff having arrived the Union Jack was hoisted. The Artillery fired a *feu de joie*. Then followed the Volunteers, using smokeless powder at the first round. The march-past was carried out in first-rate style.

THE POONA DURBAR.

The annual Durbar was held in the evening, when Mr. Crowe presided. About five hundred invitations were issued. Three hundred native gentlemen attended, including several Native Chiefs. Mr. Crowe, addressing the Sirdars, said their presence was a proof of their loyalty to the Crown and the British Government, and their devotion to the Sovereign, during the past year. The Queen evinced sympathetic interest in the welfare of her Indian people by sending members of the Royal Family to obtain a more intimate acquaintance with the people of this vast Continent, to see for themselves the feelings, wants, and aspirations of the people. The reception accorded to Prince Albert Victor afforded the greatest gratification to the Royal Family and the people of England. Although the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left, their memory would still linger in the hearts of those with whom they came in contact. The personal regard which the Duke and Duchess showed to the Sirdars and the Chiefs had strengthened the bonds of loyalty to the Crown. The object the Duke had at heart was the establishment of a military institute for training the sons of the native aristocracy, and fit them to take part in the defence of the country should it need their services. The Sirdars should now raise funds to carry out this project. The Queen also showed solicitude for the welfare of the people of Bombay, selecting a statesman like Lord Harris to rule the destinies of the Presidency. His family was long connected with India and furnished three Governors during a hundred and two years, since his great-grandfather lead the Bombay Staff in the time of Sir William Medows. It must have been gratifying to the Sirdars that the limit of age for Civil Service has been raised. In conclusion the Agent advised the Sirdars to proceed slowly in all reforms affecting Government and the political institutions of the country. So long as they were moderate in their desires, Government would lend a willing ear, and assist in carrying out reforms. Social reforms should not be neglected. The Agent hoped agricultural prosperity would continue, and said that the extention of railways made famines a thing of the past. He also alluded to the great benefits derived from the repeal of the duty on silver plate.

THE INDORE DURBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, MAY 25.

Yesterday morning, on account of the Queen's Birthday, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India held a durbar at the Indore Residency, at which his Highness the Maharajah Holkar was present. The usual salutes were fired. Subsequently there was a levée, at which representatives of certain Native States and many titled native officials and gentlemen attended. All concerned were highly gratified with the marked suavity of Mr. Henvey and the noted courtesy of his assistant Mr. Tucker.

REJOICINGS AT BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, MAY 24.

Her Imperial Majesty's Birthday was celebrated here by an imperial salute of 101 guns at sunrise, a review of troops, with the usual grant of batta, and the observance of the day as a general holiday. In the evening his Highness and the officials met in Victoria Park to start the new grove, in which his Highness planted the first tree, and to devise places for *ujani* or picnics for different castes, towards which his Highness has sanctioned a sum of five thousand rupees being spent immediately. During the day a deputation of his Highness's subjects waited on his Highness to express their loyal satisfaction with his Highness's rule, and execrations on his detractors.

THE N.-W. PROVINCES REVENUE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

The revenue of the North-West Provinces for the current year is likely to exceed the expenditure by half a lakh of rupees.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GRIEVANCES.

Mr. H. S. King telegraphs that he is negotiating to get the Opposition to his motion for an enquiry into the Uncovenanted Service grievances withdrawn.

COLONEL WARBURTON.

Colonel Warburton, Political Officer of the Kyber, has gone for a trip among the frontier tribesmen, which will keep him absent from Peshawur till September.

THE BALACLAVA CONCERT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 25.

The Balaclava Concert last night proved a great success. The house was packed, and even the verandahs were filled. Many, unable to attend, sent in their subscriptions. Colonel Rawlins, Officers of the Garrison, many ladies, and a large number of soldiers were present. Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," recited by Mr. Oppenheim, brought down the house. In conclusion the National Anthem was sung, the audience standing joined *en masse*.

THE REGATTA.

Old Una, Doctor Fergusson, won the "Sailing Match." White Boat was second, and Zebra came third.

In "Scratch Fours," first heat, Mrs. Harrison's boat came in first. The second heat proved a dead heat.

In "Double Sculls" Mrs. Harrison won both the heats.

Mrs. Lloyd distributed the prizes.

A CAFE CHANTANT.

There will be on Thursday next a *Cafe Chantant* at the Boat Club. A strong muster is expected.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 24.

The A.-H. Lloyd's s.s. Orion arrived here this morning from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅞d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	90
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. ,,	79⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
Bar Silver	47 1-16d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	70,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	8,000	,,
,, ,, Import of Cotton	71,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	37,000	,,
,, ,, Stock of Cotton	1,010,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surat	189,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	12,000	,,

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY.

The Birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated in Bombay on Saturday in the usual way. It was observed as a general holiday, all the banks and many of the offices being closed. Flags floated from the roofs of the principal public buildings, and the ships in harbour were decorated. Bombay was, however, very quiet throughout the day, large numbers taking advantage of the event being celebrated on a Saturday to escape from the heat of the city from Friday till this morning, when business will be resumed. At seven in the morning there was a parade at Colaba by the troops stationed there. It was expected that, as was the case a year ago, the two native regiments in garrison would join the European troops, but two separate parades were held instead, at Colaba and at the Esplanade. At seven o'clock 330 men of the Gloucester Regiment and 200 of the Royal Artillery marched to the parade-ground, and were drawn up in line facing north. The Gloucester Regiment stood in line at the east side of the ground; about thirty paces further west were drawn up about 130 men of the Royal Artillery, and to the right of them about 80 men stood by their guns to fire the salute. Colonel Thornton, R. A., was the General Officer commanding, the District Staff being Captains Steel and Bode. Major Lugard was in command of the Royal Artillery, and Major Lloyd-Dicken of the 2nd Gloucester Regiment. The following was the parade state:—

Royal Artillery.—Major Lugard, R.A., Commanding, Captain Jellet, R. A., Adjutant (in ranks)—6 officers, 6 non-commissioned officers, rank and file 120, total on parade 131, (with the guns) officers 2, rank and file 69, total 77; grand total 208, (absent) officers 8, non-commissioned officers, &c., 10; rank and file, 124; total absent, 134.

Gloucester Regiment.—Major Lloyd-Dicken Commanding, Lieut. Moss, Adjutant. Officers, 11; non-commissioned officers, &c., 14; band, &c., 77; rank and file, 239; total, 330. Absent officers, 21; non-commissioned officers, &c., 30; rank and file; 644, total absent, 664.

After the artillery and infantry had in succession fired three volleys, the Band of the Gloucester Regiment playing "God Save the Queen" between each volley, Colonel Thornton led three cheers for her Majesty, which were heartily given. The troops then presented arms, saluted, and marched back to quarters. At the same hour the Fourth Rifles, under Lieutenant Colonel Watling, and the Marine Battalion, under Major A. G. P. Nuthall, paraded on the Esplanade, and fired a *feu de joie* in honour of her Majesty. The following was the parade state.

4th Rifles.—Lieut.-Col. Watling, Commanding, Major Forgett. European officers, 8; native officers, 8; non-commissioned officers, 16; band, &c., 41; rank and file, 332; total 397. Absent—European officers, 6; native officers, 8; non-commissioned officers, &c., 29; rank and file, 407; total absent 444.

Marine Battalion.—Major A. G. P. Nuthall, European officers, 4; native officers, 6; non-commissioned officers, 4; band, &c., 14; rank and file, 291; total, 328. Absent—European officers, 8; native officers, 10; non-commissioned officers, &c., 35; rank and file, 459; total absent, 504.

The number of troops present at the two parades therefore were:—European officers, 31; native officers, 14; non-commissioned officers, &c., 59; band, &c, 139; rank and file, 1,051; grand total, 1,263.

Wordsworth has given us in a sonnet on sleep a well-nigh exhaustive list of the remedies for restlessness at night; but Mr. Amyot, of Diss, has discovered another, which might have suited King George III. when the hop-pillow failed. Mr. Amyot is indeed of opinion that, had it only been known to "the King Great Bolingbroke" when he lay in the solitude of his sick chamber, it would have gone hard with Shakespeare's immortal soliloquy. This is simply a hanging chessboard whose squares are each provided with a hook on which to hang chessmen of special construction. The plan is to set out a problem here and suspend it to the wall right facing the sufferer, who, if Mr. Amyot's experience is worth anything, will gradually doze away in the effort to work out the ending.

Some interesting particulars about the visit of the Shah's wife to Vienna are sent by a correspondent there, who describes her as about forty-five years of age and of delicate frame. Four years ago she lost the sight of her right eye in consequence of glaucoma. The same disease began to show itself in the left eye about three months ago, and had an operation been undergone at the time of its appearance, this eye might have been saved; it is now too late. It was hoped, however, that an operation would even now admit a little light into the eye. The result can be known only a few weeks hence, and until then the lady is to remain in Vienna. She is a good patient. The ladies of the suite, however, who are said to be great beauties, are a great trial to the Professor. They are always running into the sick room, eager to show their devotion by caresses and questions. There are eight of these ladies in the suite, besides six gentlemen, a Persian doctor, and four attendants. The difficulty is to keep all these persons away from the patient, who has not a chance of recovery unless allowed absolute repose. The suite fills the house of the Persian Minister. The men smoke and drink coffee all day; the ladies sit on the floor, passing their time in eating and talking. None of them ever leave the house.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 9.

Affairs at Westminster are beginning to assume a lively aspect, but in the first half of the week the Parliamentary proceedings were unusually dull. The public have been more interested in the Gigantic Labour Demonstration of last Sunday, the splendid reception given by the Emin Rescue Committee and the Royal Geographical Society to Mr. Stanley, and the numerous social events of the week than with the doings of the House of Commons. If I were to attempt to describe all the functions that have attracted the attention of society since I last wrote I should require more space than I fear you could afford. Foremost among these is the opening of the Royal Academy which by general consent is not above, if it is even up to, the average, of these exhibitions. That this should be so is not wonderful, considering how many really excellent pictures never find their way to Burlington House. The Grosvenor and the New Galleries between them now absorb not a small portion of the best work of our best painters, besides which the number of private shows is on the increase. One almost regrets that a painting like that of Mr. W. E. Lockhart, "The Jubilee Ceremony in Westminster Abbey," and still more Mr. Burne Jones's series, "The Legend of the Brior Rose" should be absent from what purports to be a national exhibition. If a foreigner should merely visit the Royal Academy he would form a very inadequate idea of the activity and genius of our artists. What strikes one most in visiting the Academy this year is the absence of any *chef d'œuvre*, that specially attracts visitors. There is nothing to compare to the three principal canvasses of last year—Mr. Orchardson's "The Young Duke," Mr. Alma Tadema's "At the Shrine of Venus," and Sir F. Leighton's "Greek Girls playing at Ball." Whenever you visited the Academy you found a crowd round each of these pictures. In this year's exhibition no painting, not even the president's principal contribution, "Tragic Poetess" tempts people to linger any length of time. Lord Salisbury, in his admirable speech at the anniversary banquet of the Academy, said:—"I am happy to observe in this exhibition which you have kindly invited us to enjoy that politics are so far recognised that you do not disdain to hang on your walls the pictures of politicians which are of great but various merit. "I am sorry to see," his lordship added, "that they are in the main pictures of the leaders of the Liberal party! His lordship need not have been sorry, for one at least of the leaders of the Liberal party has been painted in a manner more calculated to gratify his enemies and friends. The able critic of the *Times* says that in his third portrait of Mr. Gladstone and his grandson Sir John Millais has fallen sadly below his best achievement. That is wild censure compared with the remarks that the picture evokes from the devoted admirers of the G. O. M. Perhaps the best portrait of the year is that of the Socialist leader, Mr. John Burns, painted by the Hon. John Collier, and hung in the New Gallery. The deficiencies of the Academy do not extend to the Sculpture Department, which is better supplied than usual. The place of honour is deservedly given to Mr. E. Onslow Ford's colonial statue of Gordon on a camel. After Mr. Onslow Ford's success some sculptor ought to be tempted to give us a statue of Mr. Stanley sheltering himself under that "stately bombax" which he described in such glowing colours before his brilliant audience on Monday night, and which according to the intrepid traveller, "was born probably about the time of that memorable scene on Calvary." If the "stately bombax" is too large an order the sculptor might try the equally interesting "wrinkled ironwood which was an infant under the shelter of his old sire when the Tower of Babel was building."

Mr. Stanley's visit, by command to Windsor Castle, has set people talking again about the honours in store for him. The rumour that he is to be made a K. C. M. G. is believed to be well-founded, and although some of his enthusiastic friends would not be satisfied if their hero received any dignity beneath a dukedom the general public think a knighthood all that is required. Mr. Stanley's two addresses charmed his hearers, but the eminent explorer did little more than amplify the notes he previously sent home. He evidently is careful not to anticipate his book which is being awaited with eager curiosity. The address at the Albert Hall was probably the most interesting of the two, his information about the pygmies who reside in the dark forest, of which Mr. Stanley in his letters to the Emin Rescue Committee gave such picturesque accounts, being listened to by the vast audience with deep attention. Mr. Stanley claims for his pygmies an antiquity greater than the Pharaohs of Egypt, the chosen people of Palestine, and the Emperors of Babylon. Of the fifty or so dwarfs "captured" by Mr. Stanley's foragers and scouts he tells us that only one reached the height of 54 in. They varied from 39in. to 50in. generally. "They are so well proportioned that at first sight they might be taken for ordinary mankind, but when we place by their side a European, or Soudanese, or a Mahdi they appear exceedingly diminutive. By the side of dwarfs of mature age a Zanzibari boy of 13 would appear large." Mr. Stanley enables us to form some idea of the members of this strange little race. "A forest village consists of from 20 to 100 families of pygmies and probably in that area between the Jhuru and Ituri rivers there are as many as 2,000 families living this nomadic and free life in the perpetual twilight of the great and umbrageous forest of Equatorial Africa." Almost equally fascinating was Mr. Stanley's description of the "Mountains of the Moon," though here perhaps he allowed himself to be carried away somewhat by his warm and luxuriant imagination. Discussions in the ordinary sense was impossible on such an occasion; but it may be hoped that the world will soon be furnished with the comments and opinions of distinguished geographers on Mr. Stanley's important re-discoveries.

When one has said that the Hyde Park demonstration was the biggest affair of the kind that has ever taken place, almost all that need be said about the huge meeting has been said. I have seen a good many Hyde Park demonstrations in my time, but I never saw that in any degree approached this in size or respectability. Almost more wonderful than the length of the processions was the crowd which lined the route. The double wall of human beings extending along Grosvenor Place and far into the Park reminded one of the Royal Jubilee more than anything else. It was only by dint of much pushing that I succeeded in getting into the open space where the speeches were delivered. I am told that it took two hours for the procession to pass a given spot on the Embankment, and I should say that estimate was rather below than above the mark. Anyhow I know that when I was returning home from the Park the tail end of the procession had only just passed the Victoria Station, and this was half-past five. Before some thousands could reach the place assigned for the oratorical part of the programme, the speaking had been at an end some time. It is sometimes said that the upper classes are excessively timid. They did not show it on Sundays for they watched the procession enter the Park, and in those parts not frequented by the manifestants, though within a stone's throw, they took their airing as if nothing unusual was happening. This was a compliment on the part of the classes to the masses and the latter are evidently pleased that so much confidence was placed in them. To their credit be it said, the police made no fuss whatever (I scarcely saw a dozen constables in the Park), and there was no talk of keeping the military in readiness. The authorities, no doubt, took proper precautions to prevent an outbreak, but they wisely said nothing about it. The consequence was that the crowd was good humoured, and the speeches were less violent than usual. It will be interesting to see what effect the demonstration has upon the eight hours' movement. Singular to relate although M.Ps by the score—Tories, Radicals, and Parnellites—were to be seen looking on the only legislator who figured among the speakers was the eccentric Mr. Cunninghame Graham. Mr. Bradlaugh, once the idol of the London populace, was passed over.

THE RETIRING MINISTER OF BARODA.

The Government of India have just sanctioned the relinquishment by Mr. Luximon Juggonath of the office of Minister of Baroda, and his Excellency will vacate his office on the first of June next, his successor being the present Naib Dewan, Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai. Our Baroda correspondent informs us that the Dewan-elect has been with the Gaekwar at Umrat for some days past, and that on the 31st instant a Durbar will be held at the Nuzzur Bagh at Baroda, when valuable *khilluts* will be presented to the retiring Dewan and his successor.

Mr. Luxmon Jugonnath Vaidya, Minister of Baroda, has held the appointment for the past four years with conspicuous merit and success. The career of the retiring Minister has been one of honourable activity in many fields. He belongs to the community known as Chandrasevi Khias Prabhus, of whom Mr. Grant Duff, the historian, says that they are known for loyalty and devotion. He is a native of Ratnagherry and received his English education at the Elphinstone School and the Poona College, and entered the service of the British Government in 1856. He started in life as a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Police, Poona; and in the absence of the Sheristedar, acted for him in a manner which gained him the good opinion of his superior for his zeal and intelligence in his duties. He next served as a record-keeper under Captain Cowper, Revenue Commissioner for Alienations; next as a clerk in the Kurrachee Municipality; then as deputy accountant in the Collector of Shikarpore's office; and then as accountant on the Harbour Works establishment at Kurrachee. In June, 1863, he was appointed mookhtyarkar of Halla, and subsequently of Hyderabad in Sind; and although he had had no previous experience of the duties of a magistrate and revenue officer, he speedily qualified himself for the post. In 1865, in the time of Mr. S. Mansfield, as Commissioner of Sind, Mr. Luxmon Jugonnath was appointed Dufterdar of Kurrachee, with the title of Rao Bahadur. Major Lambert, Collector of Kurrachee, in recommending him for the title, remarked that he could not speak too highly of Mr. Luxmon's zeal and ability, and the intelligence and activity shown by him in all branches of his duties, and that his thorough knowledge of English much facilitated business. Mr. Luxmon's assistance, Major Lambert added, had been invaluable to him in many ways, but especially in closing the taluka accounts, which were in confusion, in reducing large taluka outstanding balances, and in introducing the revised system of accounts throughout the district and the English account system at headquarters. In September, 1869, Mr. Luxmon was appointed Deputy Collector at Sholapore; and in the following year he passed the departmental examination according to the higher standard with credit. He was also Income Tax Collector and Chairman of the Sholapore Municipality. Mr. Luxmon was temporarily transferred as Deputy Collector to Belgaum; and in August, 1872, Mr. T. Bosanquet, Collector and District Magistrate of Sholapore, in parting with him, wrote of him in these terms:—"To say that Mr. Luxmon Jugonnath performed all his duties satisfactorily is to speak very inadequately of all services he rendered me. Whether as an officer of accounts, a Magistrate, or a Chairman of the Municipality, he was a paragon of a public servant of the highest class. His energy was indomitable; and his judgment, temper, and tact were perfect. Performing his duties with unswerving fidelity, he gained the goodwill of all." In 1873, the Bombay Government submitted Mr. Luxmon Jugonnath's name to the Government of India as that of a person well qualified to appear as a witness before the Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons. In the following year, he was appointed English Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division. In the same year, however, his services were placed at the disposal of the Political Department, and he entered the service of the Baroda State when Sir T. Madhava Rao was the Dewan. He joined the service in times of exceptional difficulty. The first Commission appointed to enquire into the maladministration of the late Mulhar Rao Gaekwar had just then concluded its enquiry; and on the report made to him, Lord Northbrook had granted the Maharajah eighteen months' time to improve his affairs, permission being at the same time given him to enlist the services of competent British officers.

Mr. Luxmon Jugonnath was one of those who entered the service of the Baroda Government under the new arrangements; and he was sent to the Nowsari division as Subha. The division was then in a chaotic condition. The decennial lease had just then fallen in, and the rates of assessment were so very heavy and oppressive that the Government could hardly expect to realise even three-fourths of the estimated revenue. The village lands lay waste, and the villagers had deserted them. The orders of the Gaekwar's Government were to reduce the assessment by 25 per cent., but this measure of relief was found insufficient. Mr. Luxmon Jugonnath's first duty was to go over all the mahals, and to introduce a rough settlement. That work was done promptly and well; and the new settlement he then made, which was a reduction of about 40 per cent. on the old one, still continues in force. The present revenue returns show that the Government revenue has not only increased steadily and much beyond expectation, but that the district has been restored to a thriving condition. The zemindars, who in the old days had such influence over the Maharajah that they could make and unmake the Subha at their will, were prosecuted and punished for their harsh and arbitrary exactions. The revenue and police branches were reorganised immediately after; and the new arrangements made by Mr. Luxmon were found to work admirably well. They were the results of much thought and labour on the Subha's part, and Sir T. Madhava Rao, when he visited Nowsari in 1877, could not fail to notice the beneficial changes which Mr. Luxmon had introduced. In returning to Baroda in June of that year, he wrote to Mr. Luxmon, remarking that, whatever connected with his administration of the division had fallen under his observation had appeared to him very satisfactory; and he felt sure that the progress, already so marked, would be steadily continued under the Subha, so as to increase the prosperity and add to the honour of the Baroda State. While Mr. Luxmon continued to rise in the estimation of the Dewan, he was making himself very popular among the people of the Nowsari District. At a public meeting of the inhabitants, held at Nowsari in March, 1877, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, then on a visit to the town, in addressing the meeting, eulogized the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Luxmon Jugonnath in his capacity as chief executive officer of the division of Nowsari, for having introduced several beneficial changes in the administration of the district under his charge, remarking that, from all that had come to his knowledge, he could speak of Mr. Luxmon as an independent, impartial, and courteous officer. In order to perpetuate his name in the city, it was unanimously resolved at the meeting that a public garden, to be named "The Luxmon Rao Baug," be established for the recreation of the townspeople.

The administration reports of the Baroda State, subsequent to the one above mentioned, bore testimony to the beneficial work which Mr. Luxmon Jugonnath continued to do at Nowsari. The Dewan said, among other things:—"I feel bound to give much credit to Mr. Luxmon Jugonnath, the Subha, and others for the great interest these officers have taken in improving the efficiency of the police. The police of the Nowsari Division is a model for the rest, and I hope it will always maintain a high standard of character and efficiency. . . . . While attention has been primarily given to the capital, other towns have not been overlooked. Under the zealous solicitude of Mr. Luxmon Jugonnath, the Subha, the town of Nowsari has made considerable progress." Regarding the settlement of land revenue of the taluka of Ghamdevi, in the Nowsari District, Mr. Luxmon was informed that the Dewan was highly gratified to see that he had done the work with great care and minuteness. In 1879, Mr. Luxmon was appointed on a salary of Rs. 1,000 to act as Sir Subha during the absence of Kazi Shahabudin, and on the latter's return to duty, Mr. Luxmon was sent to the Kari Division, which was of more importance than that of Nowsari, to carry out several improvements and reforms there. Here also he had to labour incessantly, for the Government revenue used to be misappropriated by the village accountants, and large outstandings remained to be recovered at the close of the year. It was found necessary to spare no exertions to remedy the evil and to give tone to the administration. Towards the close of 1882, the Maharajah Gaekwar made a searching personal enquiry during his tour through all the mahals of the division, and satisfied himself as to the improved state of affairs. On the completion of the tour, his Highness complimented Mr. Luxmon on his successful administration of the Division. He conferred upon him the Sir Subha's appointment, raising his salary to Rs. 1,500 a month. During his tenure of that appointment for three years and a half, Mr. Luxmon did much to improve the adminstration of the revenue department. He took upon himself the framing of rules and circular orders in all important matters; and the system initiated by him has taken a deep root in the administration. The Government revenue went on increasing steadily. The demand collections, including adjustments, which in 1882-83 stood at Rs. 1,58,53,657, rose in 1885-86 to Rs. 1,65,06,635. In the preceding year they had risen to the high figure of Rs. 2,38, 69,590. Mr. Luxmon also brought to the notice of the Government abkari and other frauds committed by forest officers. Enquiries were made into the matter; and the offenders were brought to justice and punished severely. Mr. Luxmon was also instrumental in procuring the abolition of obnoxious taxes. The State right over trees growing in the occupants' land was given up. The ryots were allowed the option of relinquishing land; and this constituted the greatest favour which the Baroda State conferred upon land-holders. In January, 1886, the then Minister, Kazi Shahabudin, writing to Major General Watson, Agent to the Governor-General, recommended Mr. Luxmon for an increase of salary, remarking that he had charge of the important departments of Revenue, Opium, Abkari, Customs, Forest, Stamps, and Boundary; and that he had shown himself to be a very efficient and hard-working officer, and fully deserving of the proposed increase. In recognition of these and other services, which could not fail to attract the attention of the Gaekwar, Mr. Luxmon was four years ago appointed Minister of the Baroda State in succession to Kazi Shahabudin. The time during which he has held that high office has been one of steady progress in the Baroda State. The progress of railways in his Highness's territories during that period has been considerable, and in this respect Baroda has set an excellent example to other States. Abkari and opium arrangements have been completed with the Bombay Government, which put an end to long-standing difficulties. In the Customs Department have been introduced many useful reforms, including the abolition of certain customs and transit duties, a measure for which the Gaekwar's Government has received high commendation. The system of land revenue collection has under his administration been vastly improved. The underpaid revenue officers, especially the village accountants, have been put under stricter supervision and on better pay, with the most satisfactory results to the Gaekwar's revenue. The retiring Minister has had to bear additional responsibility owing to the absence of the Maharajah on his tour in Europe, which placed the charge of the State in his hands for periods amounting in the whole to two years and a half. How excellently he acquitted himself of this responsibility may be inferred from a letter which Colonel Berkeley wrote to the Maharajah on the 29th December, 1887, on the eve of making over charge of the Agency to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John. Colonel Berkeley remarked that the work of the administration had gone on perfectly smoothly since his Highness left Baroda, and that his interference or advice had been seldom needed. He thought that in Dewan Bahadur Luxmon the Maharajah had an excellent and loyal servant, who never for a moment lost sight of his interests. The Members of the Council and all the chief officers, in Colonel Berkeley's opinion, were able, and hard-working men; and he remarked that the Maharajah might well feel proud of the condition of his State. On a subsequent occasion, when the Maharajah was about to return to India, Colonel Sir Oliver St. John wrote to Dewan Bahadur Luxmon, congratulating him personally on the near return of his Highness, which would relieve him of the heavy responsibility he had borne during his absence; and remarking that his Highness was to be congratulated on having had so honest and capable a Minister to rule his State during his absence. This was praise, indeed, coming, as it did, from members of a service who weigh their compliments, and who always speak under a sense of responsibility.

It seems almost superfluous to add to such weighty testimony to the retiring Minister's worth and capacity that no Native State in India has been served by an administrator who more conspicuously united strength of character with perfect integrity and thoroughness in the performance of his duty. The sincere good wishes of all who have had relation with him during his long official career will accompany Mr. Luxmon in his retirement. We hear that he intends taking up his residence in Bombay, where he will be cordially welcomed by all who know his sterling merit.

A PREVALENT MISCONCEPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of your correspondent "Civis," and to similar statements elsewhere, and particularly with reference to a telegram which has appeared in the Calcutta papers, stating that Lord Harris is so dissatisfied with the working of a number of municipalities that he has been obliged to deprive them of their elective powers and to supersede and dissolve them, will you allow me to point out that the whole thing is a mistake? The municipalities which are supposed to have been degraded are only in the course of being called into existence, and have never consequently possessed the powers which they are supposed to have forfeited. There has been neither default nor dissatisfaction nor punishment in the matter.

The origin of the widely-spread misconception appears to be this. A district municipality, constituted under Bombay Act II. of 1884, in the course of its formation, goes through several stages. There is a preliminary notice, followed after some months by a declaration under Sec. 5 that such and such a local area is constituted "a municipal district." Then come various rules, and the last stage of all, the election or nomination of the *persons* who are to form "the municipality" to take charge of the municipal district already defined, and the assumption by those persons of their office.

Now, the Act is based upon the principle that, save for exceptional reasons, which must be set forth in a notification in the *Government Gazette*, every municipality must conform to a certain type, and contain a certain minimum proportion of elective members, and amongst the nominated members, of non-Government servants. The consequence is that if Government desires to establish a new municipality in a somewhat backward district, and to begin with due caution with nominated members only, it is legally obliged, after declaring the limits of the "municipal district" to publish a formal notification setting forth its municipal shortcomings, such as "lack of interest," "general backwardness," &c. There is no other way of starting a municipality with other than full elective powers. It is a series of such depreciatory notifications regarding new municipal districts, which are published with the sole object of giving the yet unborn municipalities the best chance of success, which have occasioned so much alarm. It is one thing to start a new municipality with merely nominated members, and quite another to deprive a municipality of powers it has once possessed. The one thing is presumably progress: the other would clearly be retrogression.—yours, &c.,

Mahableshwar, May 24. T. B. K.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 19th May, 1890:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	14,989,000
Remitted from 1st April 1890 to 17th May 1890	3,774,200
Balance to be remitted from 18th May 1890 to 31st March 1891	11,214,800

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH MAY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bokhara, Commander H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 9th May, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 9 o'clock last night. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt E C Bethune	Mrs. Burke.
Mr W Chevis	Two Misses Merritt
Mr Hodgson	Mr and Mrs Moss
Mr W C Rand	Mr Hogarth
Mr W H Burke	

FROM LONDON.

Mr M Chand	Mr J A Milne
Mr W H Spratt	Mr F T Homes
Mrs Spratt	Mr Haydon
Mr D Lindley	Lt Eardley Wilmot
Sister Salome	Lt J F Graham
Miss C Dennett	Mrs Graham
Miss A Pennell	2nd Lieut C H G Moore
Miss E Richardson	Mr A Drummond
Capt G M Saunders	Mrs Stramnack
Major F M Reid	Mr Bleasby
Mrs Reid	Mr G Smith

FROM VENICE.—Mr and Mrs Gilkinson.

FROM ADEN.

Capt M R Hyslop	Mrs Bomonjee
Mr Dorabjee Dinshaw	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 3RD TO 9TH MAY, INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen came to London yesterday, and will hold a Drawing Room to-day.

Prince Albert Victor returned to London on Friday from his Indian tour.

The infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Portland was christened on Saturday, in the private chapel of Windsor Castle, the Queen personally acting as one of the sponsors.

Mr. H. M. Stanley was the guest of the Queen on Tuesday at Windsor Castle, and joined the Royal dinner party, to whom he related his experiences in his last expedition.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levée on Tuesday at St. James's Palace.

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday opened the Royal Military Exhibition in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except the Duke of Rutland.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Norton gave notice that on that day week he would call attention to the new Education Code. Tuesday's sitting was brief and formal. Last night, after a brief conversation respecting the Technical Instruction Act, the Companies Bill was read a second time and referred to a Standing Committee.

In the House of Commons, on Friday afternoon, on the motion for going into Committee on the Allotments Bill, Mr. Cobb moved an instruction that local authorities by public election should be intrusted with the administration of the powers under the Bill, but, after debate, it was negatived by 249 to 210. In the evening Dr. Cameron moved a resolution for disestablishing and disendowing the Church of Scotland, which Mr. Gladstone supported on the ground that Scottish opinion was now pronounced in its favour. After considerable debate, the resolution was defeated by a majority of 38 votes. On Monday the Budget Bill was discussed, and objections were raised on several points by Mr. Baxton, Mr. King, and Sir W. Harcourt, who specially objected to the absence of all attempt to reduce the National Debt. The adjournment of the debate was met with a demand for the closure, which being carried by 201 to 114, the second reading was agreed to by an almost identical majority. On Tuesday the Allotments Act Amendment Bill was considered in Committee, when several amendments were discussed at length, but they were generally negatived. On Wednesday a Bill to extend the powers of the Charity Commissioners to charities exceeding £50 a year was read a second time. Last night the Budget Bill was proceeded with in Committee, the clauses relating to the increased spirit duties being postponed.

The Court of Appeal yesterday confirmed the decision of the lower Courts not to order a new trial of the action for libel by Mr. O'Brien, M.P., against Lord Salisbury.

A largely-attended meeting was held on Friday night in St. James's-hall to welcome Mr. H. M. Stanley. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present. Mr. Stanley gave an account of the dangers and difficulties experienced by the Emin Relief Expedition, and spoke very warmly of the assistance he had derived from his companions.

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday at the Albert-hall. Mr. H. M. Stanley gave a long and graphic account of his journey through Africa for the relief of Emin Pasha, embodying much valuable topographical and ethnological information, which was listened to with deep attention by at least 8,000 persons. A gold medal, specially designed, was presented to Mr. Stanley, and also a cordial vote of thanks for his address.

The London demonstration in favour of an eight hours' labour law was held on Sunday in Hyde Park, and was attended by an immense number of persons. Speeches were made by Messrs. J. Burns, Tom Mann, Davitt, and others in support of the demands of labour and a more equal distribution of profits. Notwithstanding the enormous assemblage, there was no disturbance, and no accident has been reported. Demonstrations in support of the eight hours' movement were also held on Sunday at Plymouth, Northampton, Birmingham, and other towns.

The guards, porters, and signalmen on the Southern and Western Railway of Ireland have reluctantly yielded to the advice of Archbishop Walsh to return to work.

The annual banquet preliminary to the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition was held on Saturday. A numerous and distinguished company assembled, including the Prince of Wales, and many of the Ministers and members of either House of Parliament.

Sir Ludovic Grant, advocate, has been appointed Professor of Public Law at Edinburgh University in place of the late Professor Lorimer.

General Sir D. Lysons was formally installed on Saturday as Constable of the Tower of London, in succession to the late Lord Napier of Magdala.

An agitation has begun among the police force in many northern towns for improved pay.

Mrs. Scrivener, wife of the Bursar of Keble College, Oxford, was killed on Tuesday, being thrown from her horse, which had taken fright.

Two boys, sons of the rector of Eastchurch, Kent, were drowned on Tuesday by the capsizing of a boat near Sheerness.

Two workmen walking along the railway at Dover on Tuesday were run over and killed by a train.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday the receipt of £144 was announced, and also payments to evicted tenants of £140.

Mr. James Nasmyth, the famous engineer, died on Wednesday, aged 91.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., addressed a public meeting at Rawtenstall on Wednesday, and Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., spoke at Oxford.

Obituary—Col. C. Hayter, M.S.C; Maj.-Gen. H. W. Parish, C.B.; Gen. Gresley; Canon Collier; M

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have ruled that they are unable to sanction any departure from the existing regulations under which regimental warrant officers are placed on the same footing as non-commissioned officers, in respect to passages as laid down in paragraphs 600-24, Army Regulations, India, Volume X, Part II.

A DETACHMENT of one native officer and 50 men of the 1st Beluch Regiment has been ordered to Panjgur, *via* Gwadur, in relief of a similar party on political duty there. As there is no telegraphic or postal communication with the place, the men have taken with them three weeks' rations and an advance of pay for three months.

IMPORTANT changes have been made in the Home passage regulations, by which officers travelling on duty will no longer be subject to messing stoppages for themselves or their servants, and warrant and non-commissioned officers and men will not be supplied with the ration of porter, and consequently will not have to pay for it; but they will not in future be subjected to ration stoppages when travelling on duty on boardship. The application of these changes will doubtless be made to travelling in India, but the subject is under consideration. The abolition of messing recoveries and the issue of net passage allowance would save much clerical labour and postage. Officers granted indulgence-passages must pay the whole cost of messing for themselves and families, and Suez Canal dues, before disembarkation; but second or third class passengers granted indulgence-passages will be required to pay the full cost of rations (which for third class may be taken at one shilling a day), and Canal dues, before they are permitted to embark. The Suez Canal dues are for passengers over twelve years of age, eight shillings, and for passengers between three and twelve years, four shillings.

IT has been decided to allow an officer transferred from one appointment to another while on leave, free passage to his new destination when the circumstances are such that he would have been entitled to travel at the public expense, if not on leave, provided that when the cost of the journey from the station at which he may be on leave, is greater than the cost of the journey from his original station, such excess shall be recoverable from the officer in question. Officers recalled from furlough in cases of urgency, will also be allowed free passages.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalion: Majors Harris, East Surrey, and Butler-Kearney, Royal Munster Fusiliers; and Lieutenants Willmot, Northumberland Fusiliers, and Pollard, Gabb and Kelly, Leinster Regiment. To 2nd Battalion: Major Hughes-Hallett, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenants Cowper, Royal West Surrey, Peck, Lincolnshire, and Blois-Johnson and Villings, Liverpool Regiment. To 4th Battalion: Captain Thistlewaite, King's Royal Rifles.

CAPTAIN RUSBRIDGER, Royal West Surrey, remains with the second battalion on vacating his post in the Army Pay Department.

LIEUTENANT MOORE, West Yorkshire Regiment, comes out next trooping season.

CAPTAIN J. H. V. CROWE, M Battery Royal Horse Artillery, has been ordered to proceed to England.

COLONEL T. R. TABUTEAU, Madras Staff Corps, has vacated the command of the 28th Madras Infantry, on attaining 52 years of age, and been allowed to reside at Bangalore.

THE manual for the Medical Staff Corps is being reprinted for issue to officers concerned.

THE 16th Lancers will be moved from Aldershot to Shorncliffe camp, early in the autumn, to prepare for India. The 17th Lancers will be stationed at Shorncliffe camp on arrival in England from India.

CRICKET.

COLABA GARRISON *VS.* Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION

THIS match was played at Colaba on Saturday, May 24, resulting in a win for the home team by 8 wickets. The Y. M. C. A. started well, but fell to pieces after the first wicket, probably owing to want of practice. Private Nurding took 7 wickets for 20 runs, and Sergt. Young was conspicuous by smart fielding at point. The Garrison team did not make so good a start—3 wickets down for 9 runs, but the fourth wicket carried the score past the opponents' total, and the remaining batsmen all contributed, five, in all, reaching double figures, Williamson, Shaw, Young, Singer, and Phillips. In the second innings of the Y. M. C. A. Corpl. Williamson secured all ten wickets for 28 runs. Victory was not secured by the Garrison team until two wickets had fallen, and very nearly a third.

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Clark b Williamson	7	l-w-b b Williamson	10
Lake c Young, b Williamson	11	b Williamson	1
Hale c Singer, b Nurding	0	b Williamson	8
George b Nurding	3	b Williamson	3
James b Nurding	0	c Singer b Williamson	7
Clark l-b-w b Nurding	0	l-b-w b Williamson	8
McCarthy b Williamson	1	b Williamson	0
Boileau not out	7	b Williamson	12
Waller c Young, b Nurding	0	b Williamson	9
Winckler c Young b Nurding	3	b Williamson	3
Jolleye b Nurding	0	not out	0
Extras	5	Extras	10
Total	37	Total	71

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Nurding	48	20	1	7
Williamson	45	12	2	3

2nd Innings.

Nurding	50	28	...	...
Williamson	68	28	1	10
Shaw	18	5	2	...

COLABA GARRISON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Gnr Rourke R A c Jolleye b James	1	run out	4
Pte Yeoman, Gloster Regt, b Jolleye	3	b F Clark	0
Corpl Maclean, R A, b James	4	not out	0
Mr T R Phillips, R A, b F Clark	11	not out	1
Surg T Shaw, I M S, b F Clark	15		
Gnr Elliott, R A, b Hale	5		
Mr W P Bannerman, Gloster Regt, b F Clark	7		
Sergt Young, Gloster Regt, b H Clark	15		
Corpl Williamson, Gloster Regt, c Lake b James	19		
Mr R Singer, R A, c George b Jolleye	12		
Pte Nurding, Gloster Regt, not out	0		
Extras	12		
Total	104	Total	5

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
James	75	19	5	3
Jolleye	41	13	3	2
Boileau	25	15	...	...
F. Clark	40	20	1	3
Hale	20	12	...	1
H. Clarke	25	13	1	1

2nd Innings.

F. Clarke	5	5	...	1

THE BOMBAY UNITED S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE opening ceremony of a new pair of engines just erected at the Bombay United Mills situated at Girgaum, was performed on Saturday last in the presence of the agents, directors, and a number of friends and shareholders of the above company. Last year the company ordered out a new pair of horizontal compound coudensing corliss valve engine from the well-known engineering firm of Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons, Ld., of Bolton, England, through their sole representatives in India Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co. of this city. These engines are capable of exerting 1,800, indicated horse-power having high pressure cylinder 35 inches diameter and low pressure 60 inches diameter with a stroke of seven feet running 45 revolutions per minute. Both cylinders are steam jacketted throughout with a steam jacketted, receiver between the two cylinders, and are filled with Musgraves patent trip gear, for corliss valves. The crank shaft is made of Whitworth's compressed steel and carries a spur wheel made entirely of steel and also a plain fly-wheel. This additional plain fly-wheel will help to run the engines at a uniform speed which is very essential in cotton mills. One of Musgraves patent baring engine is attached to the above plain fly-wheel. The engines are also fitted up with two air pumps driven by strong L levers and links connected with the main crossheads of the engines. The above pair of engines are very strongly and substantially made and is highly finished and is a splendid specimen of design and workmanship of this celebrated firm. The company have made very large extensions in their mills consisting of several thousand ring spindles from Mr. Samuel Brooks of Manchester, and it is expected that a considerable saving will be effected by this new pair of engines. The compound of the mills and the engine-house were nicely decorated, and sweetmeats were distributed to the workmen of the mills on the occasion.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

DR. KATRAK, who is a candidate for the vacant seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, delivered an address to the rate-payers at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Saturday evening, in which he set forth his policy in the event of his being elected a member of the Corporation. Dr. Blaney was called to the chair.

Dr. Katrak, in addressing the assembly, said he was in a difficult position, as it was so very easy to promise but so hard to perform, and more difficult than that was to make people believe that the promises made had been fulfilled. He proceeded to state what he considered were the principal duties of municipal corporators. The first and most important was regularity of attendance. On that point he assured his hearers that his constituents would have no cause to find fault with him. The next duty was to study and take an active interest in all matters that came before the Corporation. Now that he was not a member he took a deep interest in matters municipal, and it was, therefore, reasonable to suppose that being elected he would continue to do so. Another qualification demanded was a knowledge of English. Of course, he did not mean by that scholastic English and forensic power. His hearers were in a position to judge whether he knew English. (Applause.) Another great advantage to a member would be special knowledge. He was a medical man, and had to visit parts of the city where other members did not go. This knowledge of localities could not but be useful to him. Dr. Katrak then proceeded to state his opinion on several important questions which had been engaging the attention of the inhabitants of the city lately. In referring to the drainage he pointed out that deaths by fever in the city were frequent. Fevers were caused principally by bad drainage, and so if the drainage of the city was improved, the death-rate would diminish. In referring to the question of water-supply he said that if the Tansa scheme had been taken up a year sooner than it was, they would have been spared the trouble and expense of the Pawai scheme. The Government, he considered, ought to give greater support to education, and especially primary education. In conclusion, he assured his hearers that they could always count upon him for an independent vote.

The usual vote of thanks were passed, and the meeting dissolved.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at the company's press premises, near the Carnac Bridge. Mr. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, the chairman of the company, presided. The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1889, was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors have the pleasure to state that during the year under report the company has made a profit of Rs. 18,741-15-2. In the month of July last a portion of the south-east wall of the company's local press building having collapsed, Mr. J. Morris, C. E., was consulted, and according to his advice the whole of the remaining portion of the south-east wall of the building and a part of the northern wall were pulled down and the same were rebuilt; at the same time the whole of the press building, godowns, and chimney were thoroughly repaired; the cost of which has come to Rs. 3,999-10-10; which amount your directors have written off from the profit of the year under report. In addition to that your directors have also deemed it necessary to write off Rs. 5,303-8-4 as bad debt, being the amount of rent and pressing charges due to the company, which could not be recovered; thus leaving a net sum of Rs. 18,741-15-2; out of which your directors recommend you to declare a dividend of Rs. 75 per share, which will absorb Rs. 15,000, and the balance Rs. 3,741-15-2 be carried to machinery deterioration fund account. As regards the working of the Ahmednagar factory during the last year, the result of it was not so satisfactory as could be wished. Owing to the rivalry by the other press factories, rates of pressing charges were so much lowered, that your company, though they pressed there 22,520 bales, was only able to make a net profit of Rs. 5,454-15-8. However, your directors hope to show better results for the current year, as they have the pleasure to inform you that from 16th February last all the press owners at Ahmednagar have come to a certain understanding, thereby the pressing rate has been increased to Rs. 2½ per bale, including hoops and gunnies, although the rates in other mofussil presses are more than ours.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 75 per share, the same being made payable on and after the 2nd June, 1890; re-electing Messrs. Mohunlal Kissondass and Shivpursad Laljimull as directors of the company; confirming the appointment of Mr. Mohunlal Kissondas as a director of the company in the place of Mr. Damodhur Gordhandas, who had resigned; and reappointing Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta as the auditor of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 125 per annum. The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 25.—The barometer has fallen, except in the western half of the Peninsular; the fall over northern and central parts of the country being brisk to rapid. It continues lowest in the North-West and relatively low in the Central Provinces, and the gradients are becoming steepish. The wind consequently is less variable; westerly in the greater part of the country; southerly at the head of the Bay; and easterly in the Gangetic plain; but the directions are still irregular in the south-west coast; the force increasing generally. Temperature continues to increase, and the mean is above the average in all provinces, except Burma, the highest maximum being 121½ degrees in Jacobabad. Moderate rain has fallen in Malabar, Burma, and East Bengal, with scattered showers in lower Bengal, where ordinary hot weather conditions prevail.

IT is nearly fifty years since Richard Doyle's masterpiece appeared, and since that time the frontispiece of *Punch* has delighted two generations at home and abroad. It has remained for a person in Peterborough, at this time of day, to discover a blot in the work. The First Lord of the Treasury has received a letter addressed to him personally at 10, Downing-street, which brings to light the discovery. "Honoured Sir," says the writer, who, having described his missive as being on her Majesty's service, evaded the payment of a penny postage stamp, "Allow me to call your attention to the cover of a satirical newspaper called *Punch*, for the sale of which Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, of Arundel-street and the Strand, London, are agents. Upon the bottom of the front page or cover is (to my mind) printed an indecent delineation of "Punch" upon an ass or mule. A poor man selling indecent cards in the streets is often taken by the police before a magistrate or a bench of magistrates. Will you give instructions to Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand, to give notice to the printers and publishers of *Punch* that you will refuse to circulate this indecent print, unless the objectionable figure is withdrawn? I feel sure it is only necessary to call your attention to this matter to ensure your co-operation and support. Nude art may be beautiful, but the method of representation adopted by *Punch* is to my mind objectionable. Waiting reply"——Here follows the name, which it is not worth while to give. For greater accuracy, and for fear Mr. W. H. Smith may never have seen the outside cover of *Punch*, his correspondent enclosed a copy endorsed with the place and the date of its purchase.

WHILE cricket, taking England through, may be said to be more thriving and vigorous than ever, we have the authority of Mr. Rutland Barrington for the statement that the Thespian Cricket Club, of which he has been the captain for three years, is dwindling away, so that now only half a dozen staunch members can be relied on, and outsiders in no way representing the profession have to be called in to recruit the Thespians' shrunken team. Why is this? Who more fit than the players to cry "Play"? Somebody has said that Mr. Sothern knocked himself up by trying to combine fox-hunting with acting. No doubt, Mr. Irving, when he was fighting Macduff night after night, or Mr. Willard, while he is wriggling his way prone on the ground towards the verandah of Mrs. Dick Venable's villa, might consider that he had physical exercise enough. But there are actors who take things more quietly—men of Cæsar's favoured race who "sleep o' nights," and for these cricket in moderation seems to offer advantages. Mr. Barrington himself is one of these. Yet he disinterestedly proposes to unite lawn-tennis with cricket, which seems to offer a sufficient latitude of choice.

SOCIAL PRECEDENCE IN AMERICA.

AMERICAN Society, says the *New York World*, is just at present discussing Mrs. Grover Cleveland from a new and extremely interesting point of view. The question that society men and women are striving to decide is whether or not this charming young woman is, by reason of the fact that she is the wife of an ex-President, entitled to any especial recognition over other ladies at social entertainments, and whether she should be given precedence at dinners. It is extremely significant of the tendency of thought in New York society just now that the opinion most commonly expressed is that Mrs. Cleveland, because of the high position her husband has held in the country, should be given the place of honor wherever she appears. It is contended by those who hold these views that Mr. Cleveland was at one time the ruler over sixty million of people, and that society is bound to recognize this fact and the honor of the office. One lady formulates her ideas and explains her position by saying that Mrs. Cleveland represents royalty so far as the social life of New York is concerned and the idea of ignoring royalty is obviously absurd. This is, of course, an extreme way of putting it, but if the matter of precedence were put to a vote the result now, so far as I can learn, would be in favour of Mrs. Cleveland.

The discussion is one of the unexpected results flowing from the visit here of the Duchess of Marlborough. When the Duchess of Marlborough was Mrs. Hamersley society accepted her to a certain extent, but she certainly never elicited any particular enthusiasm, and the representatives of the "highest families" did not tread on each other's heels and fall over each other in their efforts to do her honor. When she came back here, however, a month or so ago as the Duchess of Marlborough and established herself at the Brevoort House she was immediately overwhelmed with attentions of all kinds. Everybody called on her, the resources of florists were tested to the utmost for novel and attractive floral offerings, and a large percentage of her visitors urged her to accept invitations for luncheons, dinners and other swell entertainments then in prospect or to be got up in her honor. The dancing men of the town tripped down to the hotel and engaged her for the cotillon at approaching balls as far in advance as it was possible to make the engagements. Altogether, the Duchess of Marlborough was the sensation of the hour and the most conspicuously brilliant feature of the waning social season. Such is tuft-hunting nowadays in New York society.

Everybody declared that the Duchess was charming beyond expression, and that her eighteen months' experience with a title had been of incalculable benefit to her. Her unvarying politeness to everybody whom she met, the prompt fashion in which she answered all her notes, and the ingenious way she divided and subdivided her time so as to accept as many invitations as it was possible to accept, were all themes for praise and admiration. She was promptly accorded the place of honor wherever she went. The owners of opera house boxes contested with each other to secure her as a leading attraction. At the last ball she received more attention than any twenty women present, and was the belle of the evening. And when she sailed away society was in an ecstatic condition over the Duchess of Marlborough, and the Duchess declared that she had never had so charming a time in all her life.

Then came the reaction. It was perfectly natural that it should come. The Duchess of Marlborough was scarcely outside of Sandy Hook before people began to ask themselves whether they should have behaved in a way quite so impulsive and ecstatic over this American representative of the English aristocracy when they had right in their midst a lady, who was at one time the first lady of this great and growing country and was even now the wife of an ex-President. And society said. "No" altogether, precisely like a well-trained class in Sunday-school reciting a lesson. It was in vain that some of the sticklers for social etiquette pointed out that at all events the Duchess of Marlborough was a distinguished stranger, and entitled to honor and distinction simply because of that fact. The Reactionists replied with the arguments I have quoted in the first paragraph and expressed it as their mature and deliberate judgment that at all the entertainments where the Duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Cleveland had both been present that the wife of the ex-President should have been placed unhesitatingly and triumphantly above the spouse of the English duke.

All this was particularly funny in view of the timid and hesitating way in which society people received Mrs. Cleveland a year or so ago when she first came to New York, and the half-hearted fashion in which they have entertained her. It can scarcely have escaped the memory even of the most casual observer in such matters that when Mrs. Cleveland came here from Washington the question whether or not society would receive her at all was diligently considered. The women criticised her gowns and declared without hesitation that the enthusiastic paragraphs which those gowns had prompted at the hands or rather the pens of fashion writers at the National capital were wholly unwarranted and really thought that the greatest kindness Mrs. Whitney could do Mrs. Cleveland was to recommend a first-class modiste. And now comes the diverting spectacle of the women who pulled Mrs. Cleveland's costumes to pieces and who accorded her the most grudging social recognition clamouring in chorus for her and shouting as loudly as polite society permits its votaries to shout that she must be placed on a golden throne and be a "regular royal queen," and that the most fashionable and distinguished women of the town and the Duchess of Marlborough and similar celebrities from abroad must follow in her train and must, if possible, come in quietly with rubber shoes on. If Ward McAllister had not invited Mrs. Cleveland to the place of honor at the Committee's supper table at the New Year's Ball, a proceeding on Mr. McAllister's part which gave her a social position she had not held before in New York, the advocates for Mrs. Cleveland's leadership and precedence would be now in a much more absurd position than they are.

Some idea of how absurd the position would be may be gotton by anybody who considers for a moment that Mrs. Grant and Mrs Garfiled would take precedence of Mrs. Cleveland if the arguments advanced with respect to the position of Mrs. Cleveland were pushed to their logical conclusion. Besides who is any ex-President's wife, but the wife of a private American citizen? Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Garfiled have never been accepted in New York socially at all. It is true that they have never sought social acceptance, but, if they had, society in all the splendour of its snobbishness would probably hesitate precisely as it first hesitated in the case of Mrs. Cleveland. Under these circumstances society puts itself into the deliciously humorous and Gilbertian attitude of advocating the unquestioned social precedence of two women, who as a matter of cold fact are not even accorded places at the tail of the social procession.

As for the very few men and women in society who test Mrs. Cleveland's right to social precedence not because of any feeling against Mrs. Cleveland or because of any lack of respect and admiration for her character or her brightness, her intelligence and her numerous graces of person and charms of manner their argument is of course that society in New York and in America must act in accordance with the spirit of American institutions and the according any lady any precedence because of what her husband's official position is or has been is wholly unrepublican and unmerited. Precedence at a dinner is given in this country to the guest or guests of the evening. The procession into the dining-room is headed by the host with the lady in whose honour the dinner is given and the other guests follow in any way convenient to themselves, the younger ladies always giving place to the ladies who are older. The hostess comes the last and brings in either the husband of the lady who has accompanied the host or the most distinguished man present. Out side of these simple rules precedence is determined by age and by the circumstances in each and any attempt to introduce the set procedure which obtains in England and in other countries where there is an aristocracy of title will necessarily fail from the very nature of the case.

IN the introduction to the current number of the *Archiv*, the illustrious physician, Professor Virchow, published some interesting observations on the progress of medical science, *a propos* of the International Congress to be held in Berlin in August next. The old leader of the "Fortschritt" party is no stranger to politics; but one of the most inspiriting passages in his address is that in which he deplores "the only occasion on which political feeling has been allowed to prejudice the purely neutral relations of nations." This refers to the choice of Washington last year instead of Berlin in deference to the protests of the French members. The Washington Congress, however, has voted for Berlin as the next scene of their beneficent labours, and it will not be the fault of the founder of these great meetings if the feeling of the past should still prevail. Their German brethren, he promises, will gladly learn from others, and will be mindful of the feelings of all. "For we physicians," he says, "do not make war. It is our first and fairest task to mitigate its terrors, and to replace hate and discord by reconciliation and unity."

BITS FROM THE MAGAZINES.

HARDSHIPS OF A BARMAID'S LIFE.

MISS CLEMENTINA BLACK has been making systematic inquiry into the conditions under which barmaids work. The result of her investigations is summed up in an interesting article contributed to the *Woman's World*. In bars, as in shops, she tells us, there is a wide difference between the positions of those employed. "I know of a firm," writes Miss Black, where several young women are engaged under conditions in which it would be almost impossible to suggest improvement." On the other hand, thousands of the "young ladies of the refreshment counter" have a very different story to tell. Often they are shamefully underfed and overcrowded. "I have heard," goes on the writer, "of six sharing one not very large bed-room, and have been assured by more than one that they habitually went to buy food at other restaurants because that served to them was so bad they would not eat it." The most crying scandal of all, according to Miss Black, is presented by the lodging of girls at one of the metropolitan stations, where the girls spend not only their days but their nights underground. "We are beginning," says the writer with just indignation, "to be tender about the wrongs of horses in mines, where they are kept for weeks from the upper daylight, and surely public opinion ought to make it impossible for a firm to lodge the young women in its service in cellars." The pay at the stations seems to be low, and governed on a vicious system. Nominally it is ten shillings a week, but as the barmaid must have spotless collars and cuffs every day, we must make a deduction on the score of washing them of one shilling or one and twopence per week. Then articles broken or lost must be replaced. It is admitted that at one London station the average deduction under the head of breakages is one and sevenpence halfpenny a week. We thus arrive at the conclusion that seven and threepence halfpenny is the weekly wage of a station barmaid, out of which clothes, the washing of linen, and every personal expense, except board and lodging, must be met. For this pittance, roughly speaking, seventy-eight hours of toil are weekly exacted.

ABSURD EXTRAVAGANCES.

A writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* for May enters a protest against the absurdities of the new style of dinner table decoration. The old-fashioned bunch of flowers on the table has grown into a whole landscape. We have now huge trophies, "with birds and butterflies, squirrels aloft, and rabbits below, burrowing under flower-coloured faggots, around which space is barely left here and there for the plate of an unfortunate diner, who struggles with trails of ivy dabbling in his soup, and "sprays of maiden hair and mimosa bending into his wine glass, like weeping willows round a duck pond." Every dinner necessitates a new design. Sometimes it is a trellis fixed above the table, and threatening to fall with its weight of festoons. In the nautical dinner the leading idea is a ship in full sail, with, if possible, the ladies in blue. There are eleven blue dinners, where everything is more or less of that colour, from the tablecloth to the china, and even it may be supposed, to the expression on the faces of old-fashioned guests. The writer expresses a very natural fear that the money wasted on these follies may be retrenched on the meal itself, which is, after all, the principal part of the composition.

HOW THE RUSSIAN PRESS CENSOR WORKS.

An interesting article in this month's *Century* is Mr. Kennan's account of the methods of the Press Censor in Russia:—My experience and training as a newspaper man (says Mr. Kennan) naturally made me feel more than an ordinary interest in the practical working of the Russian system of press Censorship, and after my return from Siberia to European Russia I devoted all the time that I could spare to a study of the subject. In the office of a Russian daily newspaper the last proof-sheets are received from the censor between twelve and one o'clock at night. The whole night staff usually assemble in response to the cry, "C-e-n-s-o-r!" and one of the editors looks over the slips and announces to his co-workers the nature of the changes that have been made by the official guardian of the public mind and morals, and reads aloud the titles or headings of the articles that have been forbidden altogether. A hasty consultation is then held with regard to the course to be pursued. If the very vitals of an editorial article have been cut out by the censor, the night editor must decide whether the remains can be patched up by means of a skilful surgical operation, so that they will have the semblance of organic life and unity, or whether, on the other hand, they are so mutilated that nothing can be done with them, except to bury them in the wastepaper basket. A large quantity of matter that has already been submitted and approved is kept standing in type, and with it are filled up the gaps left by the striking out, at the last moment, of items or editorial articles that are declared by the censor to be "out of place" or "pernicious in their tendency." When the revised proofs have been again examined, and the censor has gone home, the work of the editors and reporters is ended for the day. Moscow may be burned to the ground or the Tzar may be assassinated, but after the censor has retired to his couch not a line of new matter can be put into the columns of the paper.

A BOYCOTT PLACARD.

A contributor to *Murray's Magazine* gives the following specimen of a boycotting notice circulated lately in Tipperary:—"Boycott! Boycott!! Boycott!!! Smith-Barry, the Bastard Head of the Exterminating Crew; Horace Townsend, the Lying Oily, Slippery, Paid Agent of the Syndicate; Walter Nolan, the Emergency Attorney, from God-knows-where; Beardy, Pateshell, the Plotting Pliable Worker, from the Slums of an unknown English Town; Souper Cladwell, the Prostitution Tool of the Office; Butty Hanrahan, General Emergencyman; ex-Peeler Mulqueen, the News-Worm; ex-Soldier English, the Convicted Robber—the Grabber of Cooke's House; Kennedy and all the Toll-Collectors and Workers of Evicted Farms all who supply or associate with any of Smith Barry's gang, or with the Murderers of your Kith-and-Kin—Look out. More to follow!!!"

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE CREATION.

Mr. Gladstone, continuing his articles in *Good Words* on "The Impregnable Rock of the Holy Scripture," treats this month of "The Creation Story." What, then, he writes, may be conceived to have been the moral and spiritual lessons which the Mosaist had to communicate, and not only to communicate but to infuse or to impress? I venture on supposing that second to none among them would be these two: first, to teach man his proper place in creation in relation to its several orders, and thereby to prepare at least for the formation of the idea of relative duty as between man and other created beings; secondly, to exhibit to him, and by means of detail to make him know and feel, what was the beautiful and noble home that he inhabited, and with what a fatherly and tender care Providence had prepared it for him to dwell in. There was a picture before his eyes. That picture was filled with objects of nature, animate and inanimate. I say, one great aim may have been to make him know and feel by means of detail; for whole-sale teaching, teaching in the lump, mostly ineffective even now, would have been preposterous then. It was needful to use the simplest phrases, that the primitive man might receive a conception thoroughly faithful in broad outline, of what his Maker has been about on his behalf. So the Maker condescends to partition and set out His work in making the picture, and even—for this is the climax—to represent Himself as resting after it; a declaration which is in no conflict with any scientific record, but which surely implies a licence in the use of language never exceeded in any interpretation, reconciling or other, which has been applied to any part of the text of Genesis, and which draws its warrant wholly from the strong educative lesson that is to be learned from it.

READING THE MIND IN THE FACE.

In an article in the *Quiver* on "Revelations of Character," the Rev. W. Mann Statham says:—I am not about to defend the position that physiognomy so-called never deceives; but I do submit that it rarely does so, and that qualities of mind and heart and moral being may generally be discerned there. I do not, of course, mean that a deceitful manner cannot be assumed, or that, *for a time*, men and women cannot look what they are not: but Nature has no permanent veils: they are very gauze-like, torn and tattered in an instant by those freaks of real nature which assertis themselves in so many unconscious ways. The sentinel Will is off guard in an instant, and quietly, but surely, the revelation comes, and we see under the guise the real man! That our countenances, too, vary with the elevation or deterioration of our spiritual character is evident to our best friends: there are times when we consciously live in strenuous endeavours after a diviner life, and those about us know it by infallible signs in the revelation of our countenance. There is a quiet dignity of expression,-not long-drawn or Pharisaical, but one which makes manifest a life full of happy cheerfulness and fervency in daily duty, and yet bespeaks a consciousness of the near presence of God. Expression is, after all, no forced or feigned thing; it is the result of life, and the spirit of man which is in him is one of those subtle things that more or less pervade every feature of the countenance.

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FRENCH MILITARY OPERATIONS.

THE experiments of mobilization which have just taken place in Paris have been not only very successful, but very instructive, writes a correspondent. Troops in the Paris garrison were alone chosen for this trial, which lasted three days. By chance the experiments took place while the people were still excited about Bismarck's resignation, and, as Parisians are not accustomed to see so many regiments arrayed as if for battle, they were very puzzled and not a little alarmed. Some disagreeable jokers said that as Bismarck, the "peace despot," was out of the way, it would not be at all surprising if war had been declared. And then women groaned and lamented, certain that their husbands, brothers, fathers and sons would be called to the frontier. Quickly, however, they were reassured, for the troops were rehearsing and not going to war. But, notwithstanding assurances for the present, Parisians, seeing the soldiers, thought of the day that must come, when under their windows men will follow men, battalion succeed battalion, cuirass, riding-hood, lance, gun, horse, cannon, and then the ambulance for the dead and dying.

That day all the manhood of France will go to the frontier, to glory, to death.

While these saddening thoughts were passing through the minds of serious people, the idle and the curious were stationed before the barracks, in different parts of the city, to watch the preparation and departure of troops. As I have said before, these experiments succeeded in a wonderful degree.

Gen. Saussier, military Governor of Paris, superintended all the exercises, all the manœuvres, and his report, just addressed to the Minister of War, is full of praise for the 20,000 men garrisoned in and around the capital.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the signal was given, and the soldiers sprang from their beds, the troops were drawn up in the barrack courtyards, and battalion by battalion, equipped to go where duty called, marched towards the railway stations.

In four hours all the troops stationed in Paris were ready for a march; that is to say, if war had been declared at 4 o'clock, the twenty thousand men stationed in Paris, and without doubt the other corps of the French Army, would have been en route for the frontier at 8 o'clock.

RAPID BOARDING OF TRAINS.

At the various stations experiments were made in boarding the trains; not only were the troops uniformed for war, but they had ammunition, and were accompanied by Army wagons, &c.

On a recent morning were made at Champigny important experiments with the Lebel gun and powder without smoke, so that the French may formulate a definite conclusion. It is now understood that in the art of war everything from tractics to uniform is to be changed.

With "smokeless powder" the enemy will find it absolutely impossible to discover a sheltered regiment, for there will be nothing to betray their whereabouts, but the march will be full of difficulties, because of the red trousers and caps. The French uniform should be modified, but this modification is not at all easy. French chauvinism is opposed to change, and considers the brilliant red of cap and trousers as a national colour.

French troops are now to be trained in the art of profiting by the slightest irregularities of the ground, and thus they will show more prudence and coolness.

The introduction of smokeless powder is a great event for the artillery. There is a gain in precision and rapidity, and, in the experiments made this morning at Champigny, it was demonstrated that the new powder leaves no trace of smoke on the line of battle. The escape of the gas produce a bluish smoke, but it is transparent and does not make the slightest shadow on the horizon visible to those who belong to the battery, and also, at a very short distance, it cannot be seen from the ordinary distances of combat.

TO SEE AND NOT TO BE SEEN.

An artillery commander, who was present at the Champigny manœuvres, said to me: "The choice of ground should be the geat preoccupation of the commanding officer, to see and not be seen, to know the position of the enemy's artillery and conceal your own—that is the essential point. The rest is only a question of minutes; with quick, steady firing, the enemy must yield or take refuge in flight."

The Prussians have found it necessary to revive the drooping spirits of their soldiers; these have heard so much recently about the perfection of the French army that they have lost confidence in their own. That is why German officers at the present time try to impress upon their soldiers the idea that the brilliancy of French uniforms places French soldiers at their mercy, provided the Germans retain their coolness and observe exactly the new rules for firing.

These are the new rules of the German Army:

Mannikins, clothed in French uniforms, are placed at different distances, and these distances are: First, where can be distinguished only the difference of color between the riding-hood and trousers; second, where the belt buckle is invisible; third where the metal buttons appear; and fourth, where can be seen the difference between the black of the belt and the blue of the uniform. The officers demonstrate that it requires only sixty-two seconds to reach the furthest zone, fifty-four for the second, forty-nine for the third, and forty-five for that which separates the last manikin from the soldiers. The guns are raised and lowered according to the distance, and the firing is quicker or slower in proportion to the nearness of the manikin. In this way the Germans think they hold the fate of the French at the mouth of their guns, and this manner of proceeding has for cause the fact that the French uniform is supposed to be the most conspicuous of all.

Without doubt in the German Army there are many dark colors, but white uniforms are very numerous, and white can be seen at a greater distance than red. Light-blue uniforms, of which there are many in the German Army, are also visible at long distances, and Blucher's Hussars, uniformed in bright red, are far more conspicuous than any French soldiers.

Another invention will aid warriors in an astonishing degree—that of photographic rites. As balloons are unwieldy and costly, M. Batut has invented a rite, inexpensive, but capable of results most astonishing. These rites are of different lengths—in war, perhaps about two feet—with several pounds of string. The string in the hands of the operator guides the photographic apparatus attached to the rite, and by this means it will be easy to avoid dangers and plan campaigns. Results seem impossible, but we are obliged to believe when each day we hear proofs of this new invention's success.

I need not say that the French are more than gratified at the results of the mobilisation experiments; also at the success of smokeless powder. The loss of confidence by the Germans themselves in their own army is also very pleasing to the French, and certainly the Government has chosen a most propitious moment to show the excellent state of the French Army.

Now when the German Emperor inaugurates a personal policy, it is well to demonstrate that France is ready for any emergency. There is no Marshal Lebœuf to say that "not a button is missing from the French soldiers' gaiters," but there are many Frenchmen ready to prove the statement.

IF Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is not hurt by the incorrigible and remorseless autograph-hunter, it is not for lack of brutality on the part of that modern pest of literary men. We gather from the Doctor's causerie "Over the Tea-cups," in the new number of *The Atlantic Monthly*, that he occasionally receives "an urgent request for an autograph by return post, in view of the possible contingencies which might render it the last he was ever to write." The poet takes this experience as philosophically as he recently did the reading of his own premature obituary, and toys with the theme. But between indignation at the autograph-hunter, admiration of the eminent victim's philosophy, and a sense of the pathos of his literary play with this lugubrious subject, the emotions of the reader are likely to be much less tranquil than Dr. Holmes's own. When he talks earnestly about this annoyance it is only to say that at threescore and twenty he "must expect such hints of what is likely to happen before long," and that he has grown callous to all such allusions. "The repetition of the Scriptural phrase for the natural term of life is so frequent that it wears out one's sensibilities."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, General Hamley, and Mr. Howard Vincent, are a tragic trio with one bond of sympathy—the great hat difficulty. In the course of his speech on Monday, 28th ult., Mr. Chamberlain suffered the mischance, by no means uncommon in the House, of sitting down upon and irreparably damaging his own hat. General Hamley victimised himself in the same way the other day, and the member for Central Sheffield, in raking under the benches the other night in search of his hat, which he had lost, brought out three or four dilapidated specimens, covered with dust and evidently long since cast aside by their owners. It was not until an obliging colleague had kindled a match and gone on his knees on the floor that the missing property was found. Meantime, the hatters rejoice.

TONGUES AND PENS.

As it seems to be one of the most difficult arts to produce with the pen the natural conversation of everyday life, so it seems to be one of the easiest to make the pen say what the tongue ought to have said or was intended to be believed to have said. Indeed, observes the *Globes*, the art of holding the mirror up to nature with the pen is one of quite recent development. Our ancestors were contented to hear plays and to read novels of which the dialogues were pompous, and stilted, and strained to an absurdly unnatural extent, and in love speeches like those made by Tom Jones, or in the universal possession of wit such as is remarkable in the comedies of Sheridan, saw nothing ridiculous, although it was pretty certain that not one man who read Tom Jones ever wooed his heart to a girl in the language of his hero, and that not half-a-dozen of the audience at Drury Lane possessed the wit of even Sherid

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "halos" produced in photographs by brilliant points can, it is stated, be suppressed by covering the back of the plate with a layer of collodion containing a small quantity of chrysoidine in solution. This varnish has an index of refraction little different from that of glass, and completely destroy the halo from even a brilliant star. It has also the advantage of drying very rapidly, and is perfectly transparent, while not affecting the development. The process has been discovered by MM. Henry and Prosper Henry, and was recently communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, for the special benefit of astronomical photographers.

Professors Rucker and Thorpe have shown that a series of magnetic disturbance exists to the west of Iona and south of Barra, in the Hebrides. From the Wash to Appleby, in Yorkshire, there is another, apparently due to an underground ridge of magnetic rock. A compass needle west of this axis tends to point east of the true meridian, and one east of it tends to point westerly. In Lincolnshire the ridge follows the line of the Wolds, and at Kettlewell it tends towards the Lake District. Points of maximum vertical magnetic force occur near market Weighton and Harrogate.

"Tancred" shuddered at the mere thought of a railway to Jerusalem, but a company is being formed in America under the name of the new England Land Company of Egypt, to develop the Port of Alexandria and build a railway through Palestine via Hedron, Jerusalem, Jericho, and Nazareth to Damascus. So many Americans visit the Holy Land that it is no wonder the company originates in the United States. The project is in part forestalled by the new line from Jaffa to Jerusalem, of which the first sod was cut on the 31st of March last, in presence of the Governor of Jerusalem. The port of Jaffa is to be improved.

The London County Council has adopted the recommendation of its Sanitary and Special Purposes Committee to take steps to legalise a better standard of light than the candle, and inaugurate the use of a standard type of photometer. The British standard candle has long caused dissatisfaction as a measure of illuminating power, since the light of the flame depends not merely on the quantity of wax consumed in a certain time but on its quality, and on the nature and trimming of the wick. The French carcel lamp is a better standard, but it is possible to improve on that. Vernon Harcourt's peutane flame is, perhaps, the best we have in England, and was favourably reported on by the chemist to the Board of Work. Dr. Werner Siemens and others have attempted to introduce a standard electric lamp, produced by heating a strip of platinum foil to incandescence under the passage of an electric current of a given strength. But this form has not been utilised to any extent. Lastly there is the Violle standard, in which the unit of light is obtained from a square centimetre of platinum in a state of fusion. It is probable that one or other of these will be selected.

M. Appert, of the celebrated Parisian firm of glass-blowers, M M. Appert Freres, has communicated to the Societe d'Encouragement a method of making conduits and pipes of glass, which is expected to prove serviceable in these days of electric lighting. The glass is not attacked by acids, except by hydro-fluoric acid, and is impermeable to gas, while being a bad conductor of electricity. Moreover, the polished and glassy surface renders the pipe easily cleaned of impurities and morbid germs.

A botanic garden for mountain plants has been opened at Bourg-Saint-Pierre, in the canton of Valais. It is situated in the valley of Entre-monts, about three leagues from the Mont St. Bernard Hospice, and at an altitude of 1,800 metres above the sea. The object of the establishment is to study Alpine plants, and especially the part played by insects in their fertilisation.

Mr. Carstensen, Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, attributes the greater interest taken in the study of botany by Germans and Scandinavians than by the British to the classical names of the English text-books. In Germany and Denmark, for instance, writers on botany use the names of the mother tongue or such names as are easily translated into it. He has, therefore, proposed that the Botanical Committee of the Bombay Natural History Society should revise the existing terminology, and substitute English names as far as possible. For example, he would put "flower-plants" in place of "phanerogams," and "spore-plants" for cryptogams, and so on. There is something in what he says, as far as making the science popular with amateurs may go; and there is certainly a tendency among scientists to rely more upon compound words of home extraction than formerly; but on the other hand if in one sense there is a gain, in another there is a loss, for certain "Latinised" words, as he calls them, are compact, euphonious and unambiguous equivalents for long halting compounds which are simply verbal monstrosities.

The electric torch carried by Phœbus in the ballet of "Ascanio," the new work of M. Saint-Saens now running at the Grand Opera, Paris, is perhaps the most artistic application of the electric light to stage effects which has yet been accomplished. In the third act Phœbus appears in the middle of the Nine Muses, holding aloft the flambeau of Genius, which has to burn for fifteen minutes every night of the performance. It is shaped like an ancient torchholder and is not unlike a metal sceptre tipped with flame. The flame is an illusion produced by concealing a bright glow lamp under coloured petals of glass resembling the tongues of flame on a real torch. The current to feed this lamp is conveyed by wires from an accumulator carried by the performer; the illusion is rendered more complete by stowing the cells of the accumulator, made small for the purpose, within the the handle or holder of the torch. There are six cells joined in series, and they furnish three amperes at 10 volts for 15 or 20 minutes. They are Plants accumulators, with plates 1½ millimetres apart, and the whole six weigh about 420 grammes. Each is contained in a glass tube covered with sheet gutta-percha, the tubes being seven centimetres high and two centimetres in diameter. A button-contact on the ornamental stem of the holder where it is grasped by the actress enables her to start and stop the light at will. The device is due to M. Trouve, the wellknown electro-mechanician, of 56, Rue de Tournelles, Paris.

A United States Government report represents the bison as all but extinct in North America, although in 1871 their estimated number was between three and four millions. The building of the great railways across the plains has led to their wanton destruction. Many thousands have been shot for their skins and tongues alone. Small droves still remain, however, in the most secluded valleys, some 20, for example, having been seen last year in the Red Desert of Wyoming. There are probably a few survivors of the great southern herd in Texas, and it is supposed that about 550 "wood buffalo" are lurking in the forests of the Athabasca in British North America. About 200 are preserved in the Yellowstone Park; and "Buffalo Bill," and some others, have a troop of tame ones.

According to Herr Mies, of Vienna, the brain of a newborn infant of the male sex weighs on an average 339·3 grammes or about 11·9 ounces, while that of a female child weighs 330 grammes or about 11·6 ounces. His results were obtained from 203 weighings, of which the lightest gave 170 grammes, and the heaviest 482 grammes, a remarkable difference. The weight of a newborn infant's brain is to that of its body as 1 to 8 or thereabout.

Mr. Gladstone's article in *Good Words* on the "Creation Story" in Genesis, though marked by his usual critical discernment, does not contain any very novel views. Hugh Miller, in the "Testimony of the Rocks," published in 1856, interpreted the "days" of the Mosaic record to mean periods of time, and many writers have since followed him. Mr. Gladstone's theory is that they are to be regarded as "Chapters in the history of Creation," or literary subdivisions such as the historian employs in dividing his work in order to give clear and sound instruction, though the events he narrates in different chapters may have been going on simultaneously. A similar idea is set forth in an anonymous work, "The New Truth and the Old Faith," published by Messrs. Kegan, Paul and Co., some 10 years ago, where (in chapter IV.) among other things the author says, "In reality the division of the waters may have gone on, in part at least, simultaneously with the purging of the atmosphere, and animal life may have grown up side by side with vegetable life; but few will doubt that the purification of the atmosphere was completed before the general balance of land and sea was effected or that the earth's flora reached a climax of development long before its fauna did. In the interests of clearness and order Moses would therefore be right in separating the different phases of the world's preparatory life. With the instinct of an artist, he has shaped the history of creation into scenes, each depicting a great act of the world's growth, and rendering in a dramatic form some great end of evolution." Mr. Gladstone does not cite the book, and it is presumable that he has not seen it. If so, the coincidence of views is the more remarkable.

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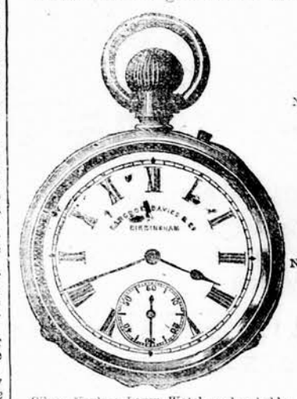

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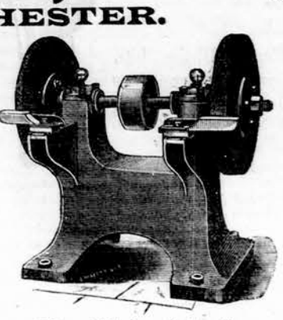

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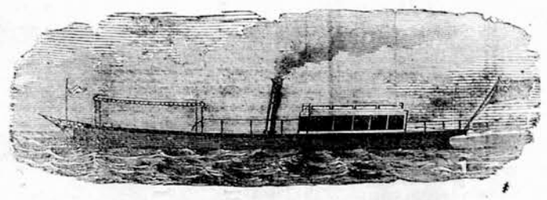

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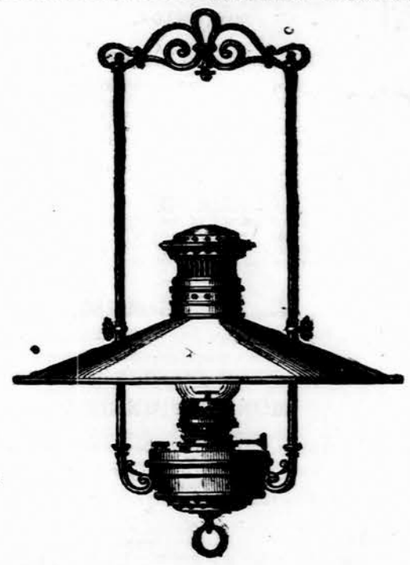
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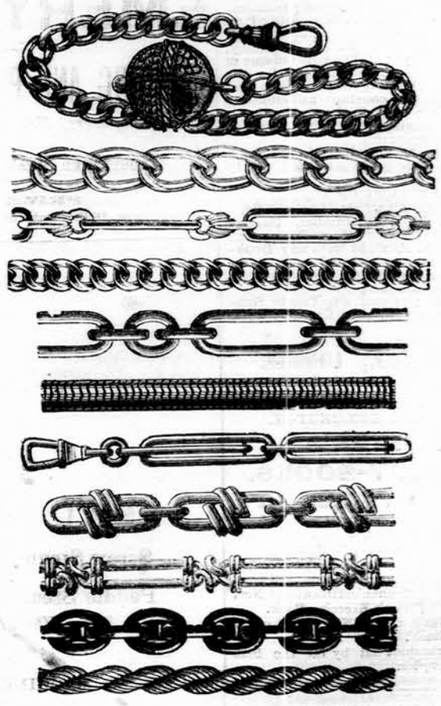
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